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TOPICS - OF - THE - DAY

THE IRREPRESSIBLE CONFLICT IN INDUSTRY

JUST BEFORE THE CIVIL WAR William H. Seward told the nation that an "irrepressible conflict" was at hand over slavery, and Abraham Lincoln warned the people that their nation could not endure "half slave and half free." So, to-day, we find editors in both the conservative and radical camps who see unmistakable signs that the conflict between labor and capital can neither be compromised nor arbitrated but must be fought out, perhaps to a finish. They point to the complete collapse of the President's industrial conference at Washington where representatives of employer and employe could only agree to disagree; they point to the persistence of the soft coal miners in going ahead with the strike policy which the President of the United States had declared "immoral" and "illegal;" they point to the persistence of irregular and unauthorized strikes in New York which labor's own leaders have been unable to stop; they point to the steel strike in which the United States Steel Corporation welcomed the fight to the finish and seems to be winning it; they also note that President Gompers is calling together all the labor union heads of the country to take counsel with regard to "grave dangers" which confront labor and are "affecting the very foundation of its structure." To deal with the soft coal strike the Government has resumed its war powers in a situation which the Attorney General says "challenges the supremacy of the law," while the miners' leaders declare that "the issue has been made, and if it must be settled upon the field of industrial battle, the responsibility rests fairly and squarely upon the coal barons alone." In all our industrial disputes and conflicts "nothing big is being arbitrated", observes the Springfield "Republican", which sees the feeling between capital and labor by no means improved by futile efforts at conciliation and the country facing "the darkest immediate outlook in a generation." "Nothing to arbitrate", it adds, "means war." It seems grimly ironic to the Denver "Rocky Mountain News" that at the moment when the nation is going on record "in favor of international arbitration as between race and race, nation and nation, it is confronted with an industrial Serajevo and powerful influences are saying 'nothing to arbitrate; let us fight it out.'" Both sides in the coal crisis have set themselves to the struggle. The attitude of the miners on the eve of the conflict was thus described by a writer in the New York "Tribune" who had been visiting the mine fields:

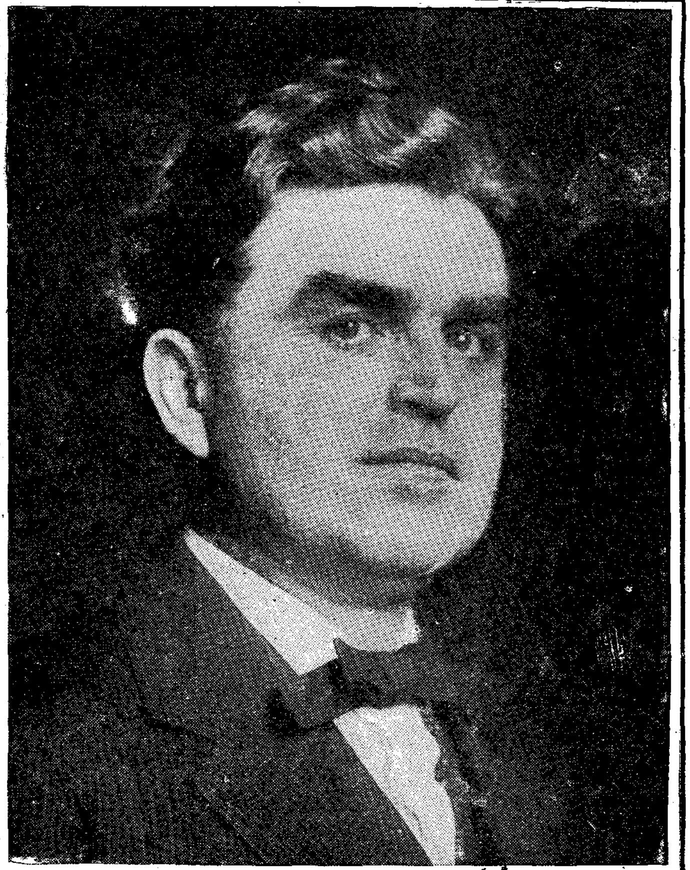
> "They are thirsting for a strike.
>
> "They desire it as a means of demonstration of their absolute control of bituminous coal production.
>
> "They desire it as a means of forcing their already determined nationalization of the coal mines.
>
> "Thousands of them, red-soaked in the doctrines of Bolshevism, clamor for the strike as the means of syndicalizing the coal mines without the aid or consent of government, and even as starting a general red revolution in America.
>
> "The public has no conception of the way in which a large element among the miners has absorbed the Bolshevik economy and the theory of soviet control. They are for it in tens of thousands----not as something to come in another generation, but now. They see it coming through a nation freezing and starving in the depths of winter.
>
> "There is no denying their power. Some of the greatest coal operators in America have told me, almost quaking as they spoke, that the union holds virtually all the soft coal mines of America in the hollow of its hand. When it goes on strike the nation will go cold, coalless and then hungry as certainly as time passes. There is no shadow of a possibility of replacing the miners. There are no divisions in their ranks. Their organization is invulnerable to all ordinary methods of attack. When the mines close they will remain closed until starvation opens them or the soviet. But the miners will starve no faster than the nation at large."

The editor of "The American Coal Miner" (Indianapolis), who has been in close touch with the coal industry on both the miners' and the operators' side feels that "the strike was bound to come. The force of circumstances, like the juggernaut of old, has rolled over the industry." This authority agrees with the writer last quoted that "the miners have been inoculated with the virus of strike." Yet he sees reasons for welcoming the contest --

> "The hopeful thing is that perhaps the industry will be better for its cleansing. While no wounds have closed without a scar, maybe the scar will stand as a future warning.

> "But now, the coal industry, the public and the miners may as well prepare for the struggle, however short or long it may be. It is on the way."

It seems to George H. Cushing, another eminent coal-trade authority, that the operators have a public and patriotic duty to perform in resisting the miners' demands. Three times, he says in an article printed in "The Black Diamond" (Chicago), has the Government surrendered when challenged by the labor unions and "we have arrived at a point. where it must be decided whether ours shall continue to be a government by the people or shall become a government by the labor unions." Since the politicians will not fight against union labor, it seems to Mr. Cushing that "this question must be decided for the people by the industries," then "if the industries fail to decide it in their own realms of influence and piecemeal, the nation will have to decide it as a nation and at one swift but decisive action." As Mr. Cushing continues:



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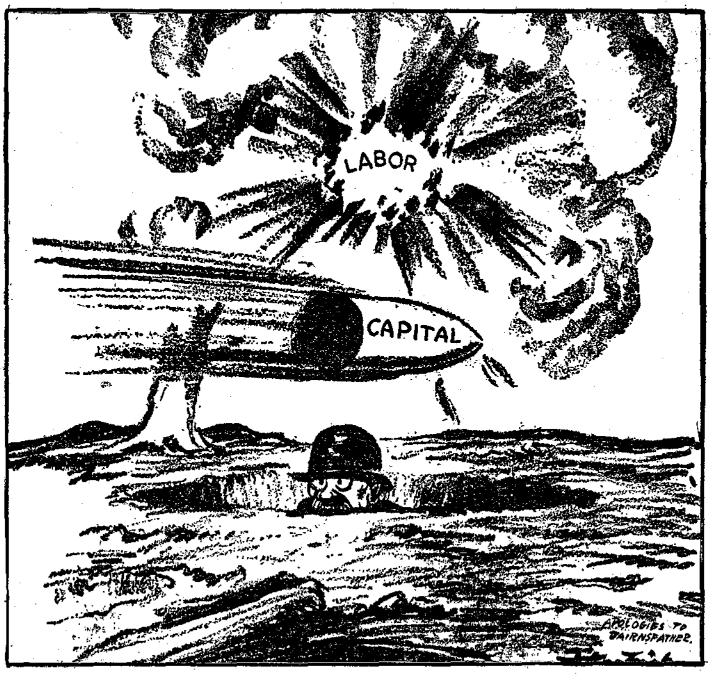
HE ORDERED THE COAL STRIKE

John L. Lewis, Acting President of the United Mine Workers of America, who ordered the bituminous coal strike for November 1st under instructions from the last convention of his union.

> "The Government has been despised and defied. We must meet that challenge. Whether we do it piecemeal or at once makes but little difference."

Envisaging the struggle in the coal fields as one in which labor is fighting not merely the employer, but the great American public, editors in various parts of the country agree that perhaps it is as well to fight it out as to temporize. As the Springfield (Mass.) "Union" puts it, "there may be times when it is better to live through a severe crisis and have it over with, no matter how hard the experience, than to be continually facing the prospect of new ones." President Wilson, it will be remembered, told the miners that their strike plan was "a grave moral and legal wrong against the Government and the people of the United States" and that means would be found "to protect the interests of the nation in any emergency" that might arise. With remarkable unanimity the press agreed that the President had struck the right note. "The President has sounded the keynote," said the South Bend "Tribune," "the whole people is behind him." The St. Paul "Pioneer Press" declared that the strike order was " a direct challenge to the very Government itself to play its role as protector of the people" and in the face of such a challenge "the Government must make good." And, as the New York "Evening Sun" phrased it, "If there is to be a conflict between the Government and any handful of individuals, the people will and must be on the side of the Government as a mere proposition in civilized life, as a mere duty of supporting democratic ideas and upholding the American system." Taking the oft heard phrase "solidarity of labor" as the text, the Seattle "Times" declared that recent labor demands were creating "a 'solidarity' of the American people which grows more pronounced every day."---



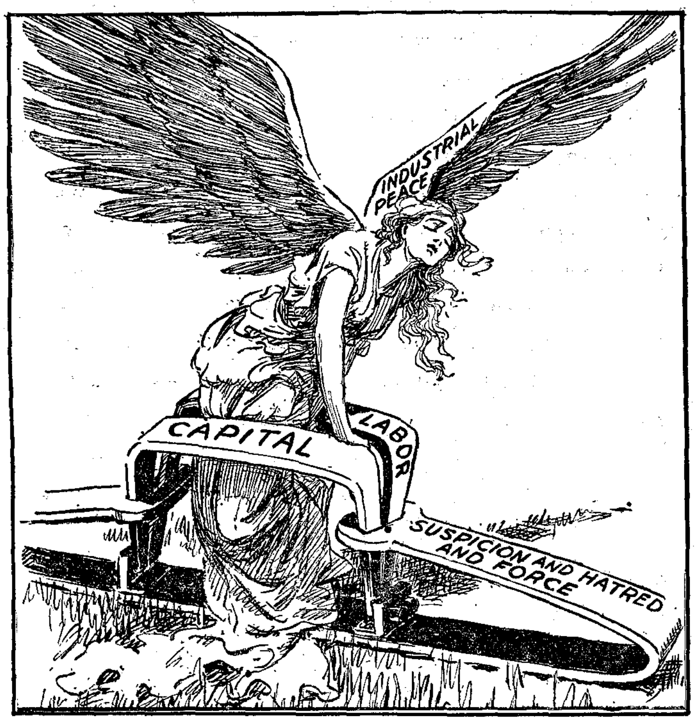
THE PUBLIC: "THIS IS A 'ELL OF A 'OLE."

----Fitzpatrick in the St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

> "Every strike that is attempted and which subjects the masses to privation adds force to this new movement.
>
> "The natural outcome is a public sentiment which has swept the Republic as a fire sweeps the dry grass of a prairie. Before the force of that righteous, American 'solidarity' the bogus 'solidarity' preached

by the I. W. W.'s, the American followers of Bolshevism and the anarchist syndicalists has crumbled or is crumbling everywhere."

Every attempt "to intimidate and coerce the mass of the people", observes the New York "Evening Post," "rouses a might of resistance which they reckon ill who leave it out of their calculations." Miners and operators have their rights but, comments the Memphis "Commercial Appeal","the rights of 110,000,000 American freemen are superior to those of a few hundred operators or 500,000 miners." In a headline in his New York "American" William Randolph Hearst came to the support of the President thus: "The mines must be worked even if the Government itself has to work them." Such a response by the public to the miners' threat "to carry on unrestricted war on the people of this country is full of good augury" concludes the New York "Tribune".



IS THERE NO RELEASE?

----Pease in the Newark News.

It is war, agree numerous editors, some of whom point to parallels in the campaigns of Napoleon or the ambitions of the Hohenzollerns. Says the Buffalo "Commercial":

> "As the people of the United States are stronger than any body within its limits, so they will quickly make an end of any force that arises to challenge their sovereign rights, and when the Gomperses and the Sheas and the Lewises and the Fosters are beaten, there will go down with them every principle that organized labor has set up in defiance of our institutions,including the closed shop, collective dictation by representatives of alien unions and collective irresponsibility."

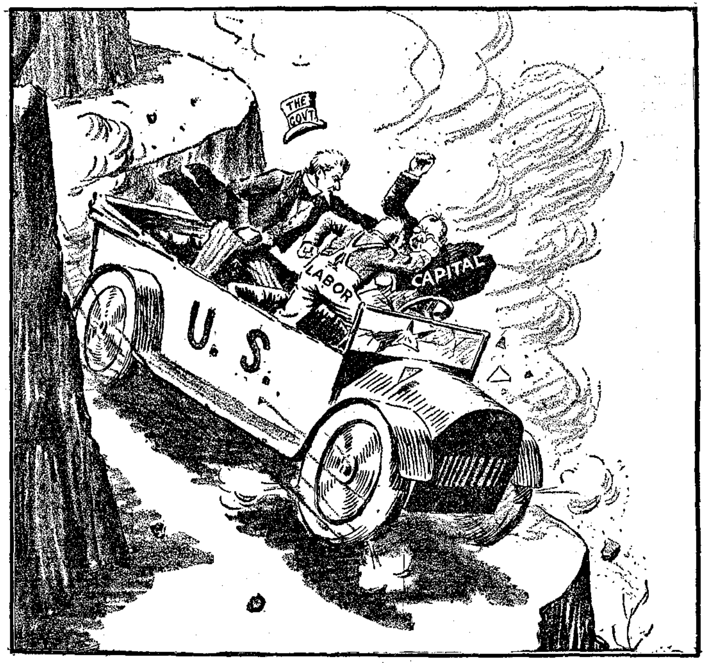
A Southern daily, the Macon "Telegraph", calls for "the donning of sword and buckler by all the nation to hold out and beat down forever the arrogance and economic banditry of such an army as that with which the coal men now threaten the nation." It says:

> "Labor has chosen to fight--to start an offensive. America won't lie down to it...
>
> "Labor is marching to its Waterloo.The steel strike is already Quatre Bras."

In New England, the Lowell "Courier-Citizen "agrees that labor "wants to rule and intends to rule with the iron hand." Taking the soft-coal situation to prove its point this somewhat conservative daily continues:

> "What the miners demand the public cannot endure. But it is demanded just the same--and because the demand is refused, war is invoked It is, once again, the ultimatum to Serbia; only this time Serbia's place is occupied by the general public of the United States...
>
> "Nor is the issue confined to miners. It is manifest all along the line."

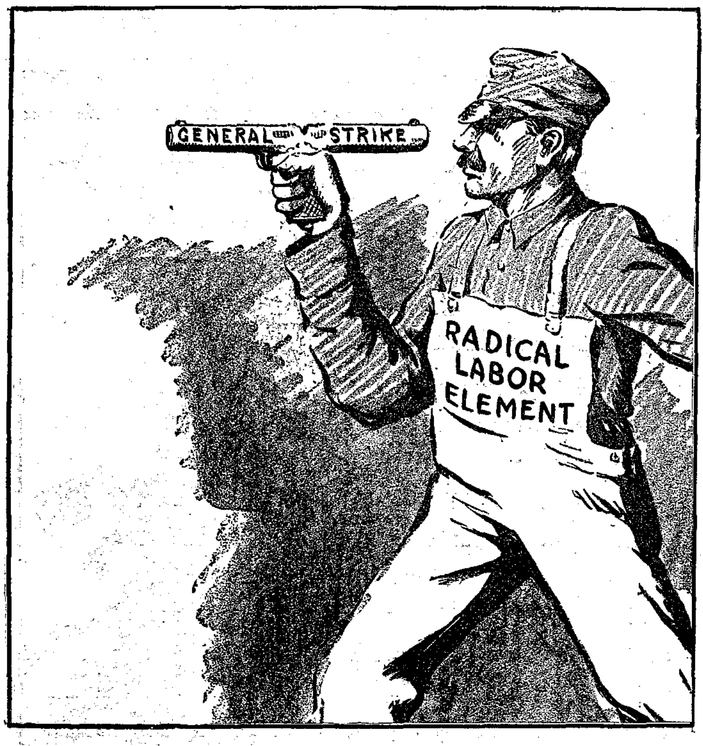
Radical papers also see the industrial struggle approaching a crisis. As the Socialist New York "Call" puts it, "pay day is arriving for the organized masses of the nation,as the most crucial hour in the struggle of the working class approaches." "The New Justice" (Los Angeles),a spokesman of extreme radicalism on the Pacific Coast, believes "we are on the eve of a period of tremendous strikes which must rock the old order and its government to their foundations." And the Socialist Labor Party organ, "The Weekly People" (New York), noting that "master and slave are coming to grips everywhere", concludes that "capitalism is making its last desperate stand."



IT'S ABOUT TIME FOR THE OCCUPANT OF THE BACK SEAT TO RUN THE CAR.

----Harding in the Brooklyn Eagle.

But all do not despair of finding a substitute for industrial warfare, especially in those "fundamental industries which minister to the primary needs of human society." In such industries there should be no compulsion of individuals "to continue in the employment under unsatisfactory terms," but, says the New York "Journal of Commerce", there should be some way of "officially investigating grievances and prescribing fair means for such employment." The Grand Rapids "Herald" reminds us that there is now no law "guaranteeing attention to labor's prayers for redress", but "when a substitute is provided" the Government will have the right to say: "no strikes shall be allowed to hazard the nation's existence." The Philadelphia "Evening Ledger" calls upon Congress to "give official form and sanction to an industrial code devised to establish justice for labor and for capital, but above all to protect the public's interests." The Minneapolis "Journal" sees Congress quite alive to the impending crisis. It calls attention to Senator Knox's proposal "to make a strike affecting Interstate Commerce illegal unless the men involved have voted for it," to Senator Warren's suggestion that "the exemption given to organized labor in the anti-trust laws be removed" and to "the clause of the Cummins railroad bill which makes rail-strikes illegal and which is approved by all but one of the Senate Commerce Committee."



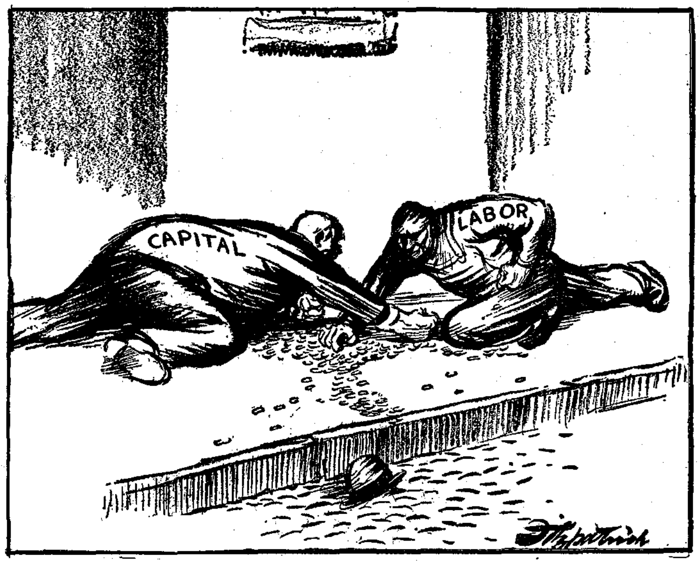
A WEAPON THAT SHOOTS BOTH WAYS.

—Harding in the Brooklyn Eagle.

And there is still faith in the efficacy of moral suasion. It seems to the Detroit "Journal" that "simple common sense must teach the captains of this conflict that they are not merely playing with the welfare of the nation, but also with their own fortunes", that "they have got to agree or they will perish." Of course, says the Baltimore "Evening Sun", there is no reason why the employee should not "ride to his work in an automobile as well as the employer," but it insists that the automobile be earned. We can produce enough in this country, says the Baltimore daily, "to make us all fairly comfortable if we will all do our full share and conserve instead of waste." And it tells the working-man who hears so much about strikes and short hours and "vacations" that he "is not going to get his automobile, or his piano, or send his son to college, by reducing production, by strikes, by doing as little work as possible and demanding the highest possible pay." An employer cannot be forced "to pay large wages for little work" indefinitely. He will be forced to quit, and then "there will be no work to do." "The Evening Sun" concludes: "When labor produces at its highest capacity, when it can find some sensible basis for co-operation and division with capital, then and not until then will the workingman be as prosperous and comfortable and live as well as he should." The New York "Journal of Commerce" in a series of editorials pleads with our workers not to restrict production and make prices higher and conditions harder for everybody by striking, taking vacations, cutting down hours and exacting high wages; it states eloquently and at length the world's need for greater production and asks labor to do its share for the good of all.

That the world needs production and that "industry ought to be serving the world at its best speed" and that stoppages of work are undesirable is the truth, admits the editor of "The Trades Unionist" (Wash. D. C.). But it is not the whole truth, insists this labor editor. The whole truth, he says, must include these statements:

"1. Employers ought not arbitrarily to close their plants down to a part-time production basis, as has been done in a number of industries.



IN THE AGE OF EFFICIENCY.

—Fitzpatrick in the St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

"2. Employers ought not to adopt an attitude so reactionary and arbitrary as to make it impossible for working people to continue at work.

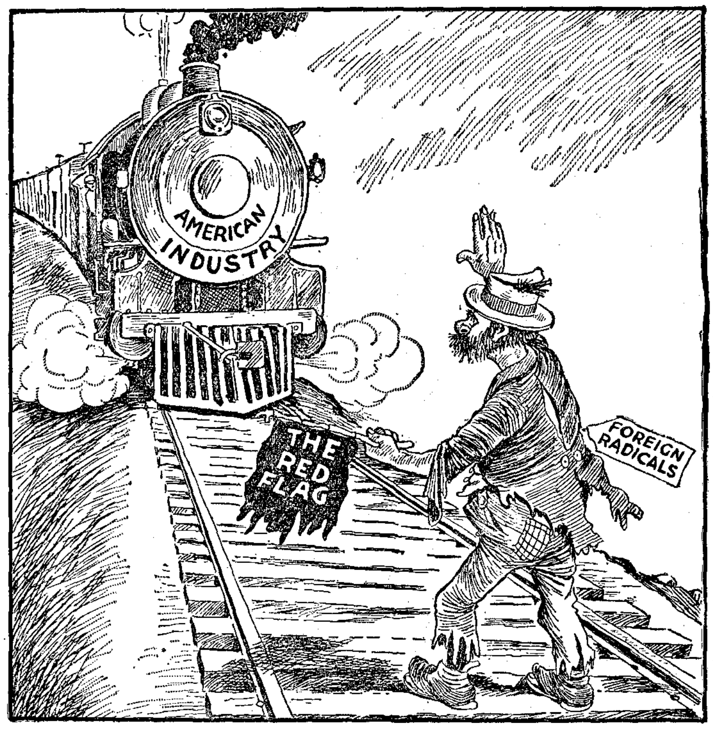
"3. Profiteering ought to be stopped in order that the needy people of the world might enjoy the full benefits of production."

RED THREATS OF REVOLUTION HERE

OUTSIDE OF RUSSIA, the storm-center of Bolshevism is in the United States. This startling statement, made by Albert E. Janssen of the Belgian mission, was echoed by other European delegates to the Trade Conference at Atlantic City. The effects of Lenine's revolutionary doctrines, according to Mr. Janssen--who is a director of the National Bank of Belgium and a professor of the University of Louvain--have been greater here than in any of the countries of our allies. "A nation-wide Bolshevist campaign is in progress in the United States," agrees the New York "World"; and the news columns of late lend ample support to this assertion. "A country that will sit apathetically while some thousands of malcontents are secretly plotting and openly preaching rebellion and the destruction of the National Government will not be able to plead that it was not warned," remarks the St. Louis "Republic". "Many who love their country and have proved their patriotism by their acts are asking in these troublous times whether privation at home and sacrifice abroad were for the benefit of those who defy the law and revile the flag of the country that gave them their opportunity,"notes the Philadelphia "Public Ledger"; and the Salt Lake "Telegram" is glad that the attention of Congress has at last been called "to conditions inimical to American institutions."

In an earlier issue we discussed the charge that "red" forces are attempting to capture the American labor unions as a step toward the ultimate overthrow of our Government. The growing labor unrest in the face of unprecedented prosperity continues to give color to this charge,is the opinion of many observers. Warnings are daily sounded by political leaders and by patriotic organizations. "Soviet rule and the nationalization of industry are being promised by labor organizers to the steel strikers,"says Senator Pomerene. "Unauthorized strikes show that radicals are meeting with success in their efforts to capture the American Federation of Labor," declares W. G. Lee, President of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen. A new German-American organization, the successor to the German-American Alliance, is working with the ultra-radicals at Gary, Indiana, according to Lieutenant Donald C.Van Buren, a military intelligence officer attached to the staff of General Leonard Wood at Gary. Testifying before a Senate investigating committee Lieutenant Van Buren told of finding a quantity of radical propaganda printed in German and a large silk German flag:

> "I haven't seen a bit of American literature during the whole of my investiagtion in Gary. In Chicago the German-American Citizens League has been organized as the sequel of the old German-American Alliance, with Dr. Gerhard as its secretary. Many of the officers of this organization were instrumental in German activities in the United States during the war.
>
> "In the Saxon Verein, the Gary local of the German-American Citizens League, we found an enormous German flag. Two small American flags on either side of it looked ridiculous in comparison. When the German flag was torn down, the sergeant in charge of the squad was asked sarcastically, 'Why don't you take the American flags down, too?'
>
> "The same sort of radical Red literature was found printed in German in these headquarters that was printed in Russian and Hungarian in other headquarters."



STOP!

----Harper in the Birmingham Age-Herald.

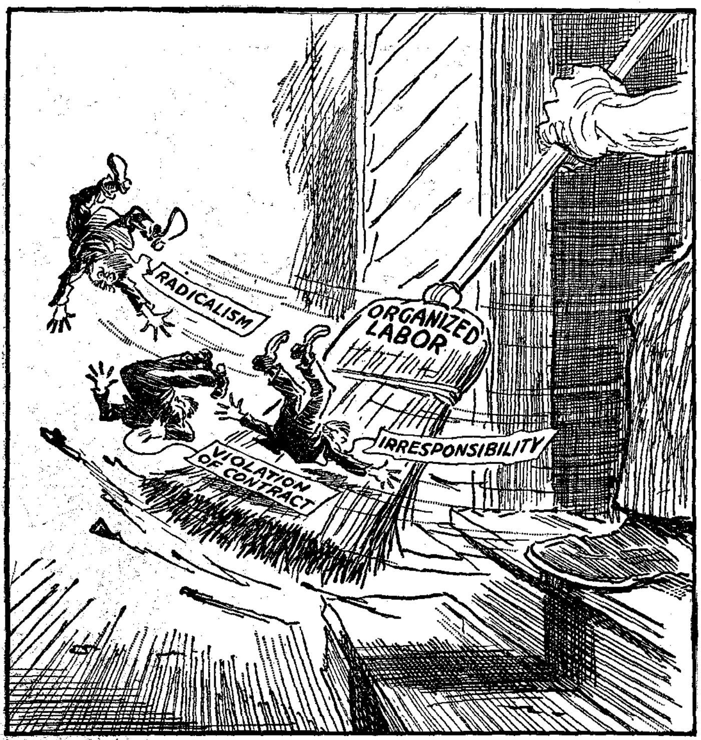
The raids conducted by the Intelligence Department at Gary resulted in the arrest of alien revolutionists and arrangements for their deportation.In an interview published in the New York "Times" General Leonard Wood is quoted as saying:

> "The strikers themselves generally behave particularly well, the Americans especially. They adopted a resolution standing for law and order. Many men from the ranks of the strikers joined the police force to maintain law and order. John Fitzpatrick, the leader of the strike, and other leaders came to see me and said. 'We stand for law and order.' They were as much worried as anybody else about what was going on.
>
> "The only source of disorder was that little group talking treason, talking violence, talking anarchy,and trying to produce a spirit of unrest. They think they can accomplish here what they have done in Europe."

We are threatened with "social revolution downward-nothing else," declares the National Security League in a statement to the American people which goes on to say:

> "The radical agitation which is menacing the foundations of our industrial life is not based upon specific grievances, but is aimed at the overthrow of American institutions and ideals just as surely as if

a Bolshevist army was marching on Washington. The American people are confronted with all the destructive forces of minority class rule which have made a waste of Russia. The bloody method of the Bolshevist revolution is the only condition lacking. In fact, its absence is the sole reason for the long blinding of our citizens' eyes to what is going on. Internationalism, syndicalism, communism, socialism, are the antitheses of Americanism."



MAKE A CLEAN SWEEP.

—Chapin in the St. Louis Republic.

"We must not sit by and let a conflagration get started here which it takes years of sacrifice to overcome," admonishes Governor Sproul of Pennsylvania, who tells us that "labor, as represented by the patriotic American workman, is engaged in a battle to preserve its organizations from the radicals who would destroy them because they are in the way of a class revolution." "Nobody can deny that all the essentials for a revolt are here, that the fires are smoldering and that in some places even the flames can be seen mounting skyward," says Charles S. Barrett, president of the National Farmers' Union and member of the late Industrial Conference, who adds: "Menaced by entrenched privilege on the one hand and perilous 'red' propaganda on the other, the nation is facing the most dangerous situation since the Civil War."

There are "at least 50,000 aliens in the United States who are openly or secretly working for a Bolshevist form of government for this country," according to a Federal official quoted by the New York "Times"; and the same authority states that the plans of these revolutionists are furthered by many of the 3,000 foreign-language newspapers published here. Behind much of this agitation the Baltimore "Manufacturers' Record" sees the hand of the Hun. We read:

"The armed forces of Germany are ostensibly unarmed, but her most subtle emissaries of disaster, her propagandists, are loose and they are continuing the wrecking method pursued by Ludendorff and his unspeakable associates in their retreat through Belgium.

"Economic unrest! That is a masquerade. The unrest is the unrest of propagandists, of alien enemies, of human snakes that are crawling and working their way into the very citadels of our prosperity. They are trying to do to industry what the boll-weevil does to cotton."

Ridicule barbs the reply of the radical press to the charge that alien revolutionary agitation is the chief cause of the present industrial unrest. "The general campaign being urged against alien workers in this country is a compound of stupidity, hatred, and class fear on the part of the fleecers of American labor," affirms the Socialist New York "Call", which goes on to say:

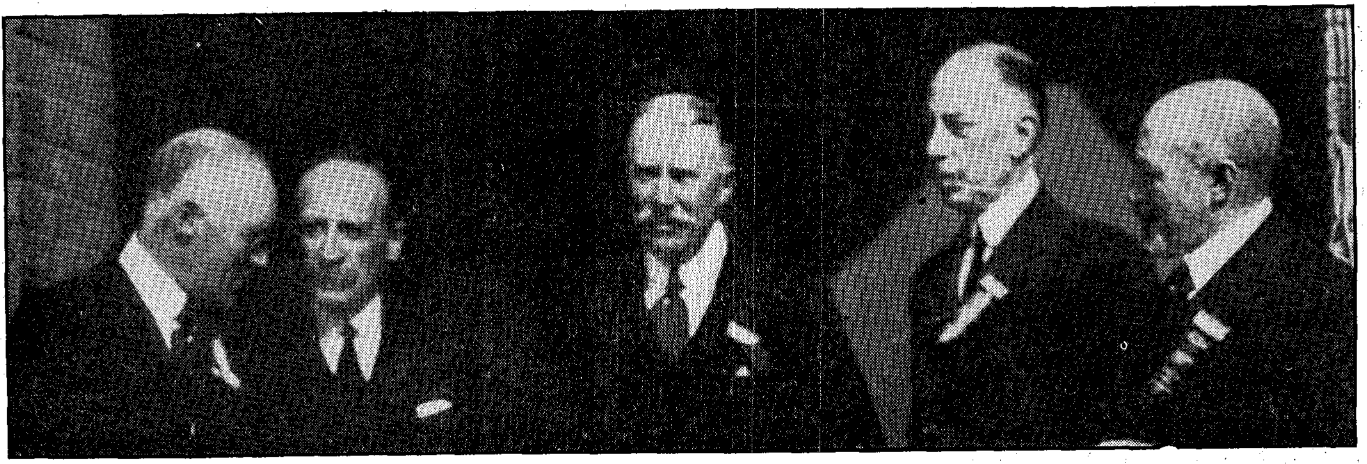
"Coupled with this is a profound ignorance that suggests a gathering of drunken brawlers discussing some international question. Since the days of the overthrow of slavery the capitalist class has explored the world for workers with a lower standard of living and recruited them for their slave pens. Now that these aliens have been touched with modern aspirations to be something more than mere mudsills serving American upstarts, the aliens are damned from Dan to Beersheba."

Altho a Soviet form of government has not yet been established here, remarks the "Oregon Labor Press", the employers themselves bear witness that a large majority of American citizens are Bolsheviki. For--

"The Steel Trust declares the strike in their industry is a Bolshevik revolution. Railroad owners declare the Plumb Plan, sponsored by a million railroad workers, is Bolshevistic. The miners, half a million strong, are Bolshevik, because they want a 34-hour week and increased pay. The Nonpartisan League has been declared Bolshevistic by the Money Trust, the Insurance Trust and the professional politicians.

"In every city of the United States there are labor disputes and strikes, and in every case we have the word of employers, corroborated generally by the newspapers, that Bolshevism is at the bottom of the trouble. If the reader will take the trouble to figure out the number of Bolsheviki admitted to be at work in the United States he will see they constitute a large majority of the citizens."

That Congress regards the situation as serious, however, is evidenced by the various remedial proposals its members have submitted in the last few weeks. By a vote of 284 to 1 the House recently agreed to extend for one year after the conclusion of peace the war-time passport restrictions. "The real purpose of this measure," said one of its sponsors, "is to keep out dangerous aliens who want to come here to destroy the Government." But alien revolutionists are constantly finding their way into this country by way of Mexico, the Commissioner of Immigration states. Three bills are before Congress with the purpose to check anarchistic tendencies among our alien population by Americanization. According to Senator Kenyon there are more than 8,500,000 residents of this country who are unable to read and write the American language.



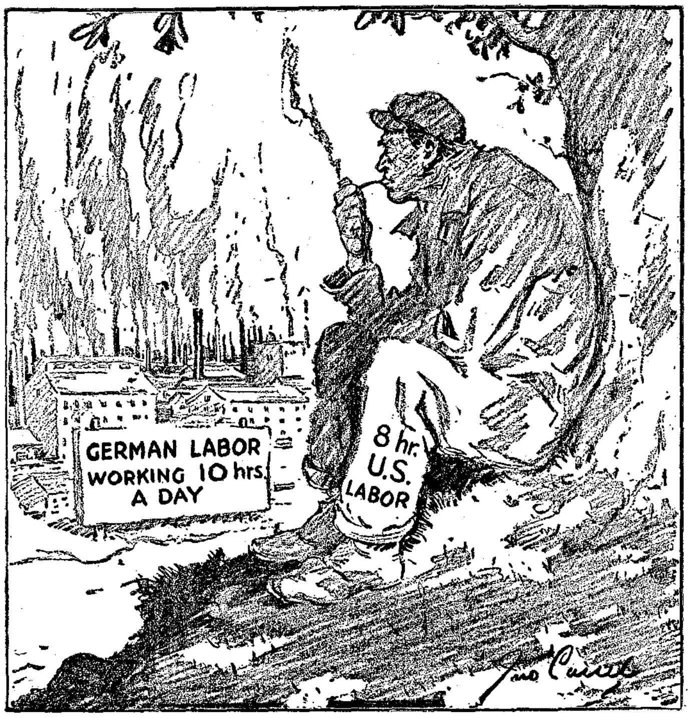
FOUNDERS OF A WORLD TRADE LEAGUE TO OVERCOME PRUSSIANISM IN COMMERCE.

Chiefs of the Allied missions which have met to insure unity and co-operation between the business men of their respective countries. They are, from the reader's left to right: A. C. Bedford, American, Chairman of the conference; Eugene Schneider, French; Sir Arthur Shirley Benn, British; Ferdinand Quartieri, Italian; and M. Hankar, Belgian. Copyrighted by the Press Illustrating Service.

TO BEAT GERMAN COMPETITION

"IN HER WAR FOR BLOOD" Germany was soundly defeated; and a League of Nations to keep the peace of the world forever is about to go into operation; but we are reminded every time we pick up a newspaper that there is as yet no rest for a weary world. There is the threat of what we call Bolshevism; there is the danger of trade rivalries breeding new wars; and there is the menace of a Germany now aiming at commercial instead of military supremacy. It is to meet these three great perils that the business men of Great Britain, France, Belgium, Italy and our own country have met at Atlantic City and formed a World Trade League. To beat Germany "in her war for blood" the Allies were forced to work together as one and to employ to a large extent the methods Germany employed. So, observes Mr. Frederick Boyd Stevenson in the Brooklyn "Eagle", the Allies who intend "to beat Germany in her War for Trade" must use German system and German foresight, and must act together.

The need for a business alliance against a Germany bent on commercial conquest has been voiced frequently of late by editors and trade authorities. While the Germans "deny any purpose to seek or gain the conquest of the continent by arms," says the Syracuse "Post-Standard", "they admit their intention to regain their industrial power if they can," and "if they come again into their former power in the world's markets in comparison with Great Britain, France and America, it will be because of their own industry and co-operation and because of British, French and American slackness and internal conflict." The Syracuse paper reminds us that while Germany is short of many necessary things, it "has the will and skill to work." Germany has an eight-hour day, "but it is 'eight hours for ourselves and three hours for Germany' that the men have voluntarily adopted for themselves in many factory towns." The writer of a Berlin dispatch to the New York "Times" sees Germany the stronger industrially because of the labor parley which took the place of the threatened strike. In a dispatch to the New York "Evening World" we read that piecework is supplanting flat wages in Germany and that many German industries are working overtime for export and either maintaining or beating normal peace time production. "The Manufacturer's Record" (Baltimore) calls attention to "Germany's World-wide Preparations for Commercial Warfare" in an article which quotes Henry Morgenthau, George Pattullo and Isaac Marcosson to show Germany's strength and determination to win its trade war. Mr. Pattullo in a passage quoted from one of his letters to "The Saturday Evening Post", says: "Germany is in the position of a young, rugged, industrious and able man who has plunged and lost . . . You may trim him down to a shoe string, but you cannot keep him down. He will get going again and in time he will beat established individuals of less energy and driving power." Mr. Marcosson in his book "Peace and Business" describes Germany's economic and financial penetration in neutral Europe and reminds us that German capital is always political, that "just as every German salesman is a secret agent for his government, so is each step in the development of Teutonic foreign trade inspired by national spirit." Although he sees Germany's economic condition extremely bad, Dr. Alonzo E. Taylor, formerly of the War Trade Board and the Food Administration, returns from Germany to tell us that Germany is "becoming more conservative economically every month and is on its way for recuperation." Dr. E. E. Pratt, a trade authority formerly in the Department of Commerce, told New York chemists recently that one of the most important factors in the world trade situation is "the energy and industry of Germany." The New York "Evening Sun" notes that the German people are all "banded to win" the "great new world war, the war of commercial competition." If Germany "keeps on as she is going now, in a decade she will have an economic hold on Middle Europe that cannot be shaken off", predicts the Manchester (N.H.) "Union"; "and then look out for a recrudescence of the old lust for political supremacy." When Brig. Gen. George H. Harries came back from Germany he told his Omaha friends at a dinner that "by a volume of production never before approached by any nation in history", the Germans "intend to swamp the world with German made goods and thus regain their place among the Powers." Germans, he says, "have revised their scheme of world domination -- but at heart the plan is vitally the same." It seems to the Lancaster "Examiner" that the German people "have united in a prolonged economic war by which they hope to regain that position which they lost to the armed forces of the Allies." Naturally the government is doing its share; we read in an Associated Press dispatch from Berlin of the creation of an extremely efficient Foreign Trade Bureau in the Foreign Office which will provide accurate trade reports from all the world.


GERMAN LABOR WORKING 10 hrs A DAY
8 hr. U.S. LABOR
Cassel

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THE WAR AFTER THE WAR.

----Cassel in the New York Evening World.

The Atlantic City Conference and the formation of the World Trade League are signs that the Allies are bestirring themselves to action and are adopting the methods used by Germany in order to defeat Germany in the coming trade war and to set Europe on its feet again. Mr. Stevenson notes two problems which will be most difficult of solution but which are fundamental: one is the suppression of labor unrest to bring about maximum productivity; the other is the arrangement of a system whereby Allied countries can get long-term credits in the United States.

Membership in the new organization will be confined to countries in the League of Nations, each of which will have two representatives on the Board of Directors. Each nation will also keep a representative at a permanent headquarters, which will gather, centralize and distribute all facts concerning economic and social matters and the needs and productive capacity of each country. The League will suggest trade regulations and legislation. It will keep the public, and in particular business men and business organizations, completely informed by experts on agriculture, manufacturing, trade, finance, and labor conditions. Besides the permanent organization, there will be a regular meeting of delegates from the member nations every two years.

This idea seems "full of sublimity" to the Cincinnati "Enquirer" and it observes that such a proposal from hard headed business men "must come with a shock of surprise" to people who think such thoughts are "pipe dreams." The New Haven "Journal Courier" speaks with an enthusiasm shared by many others when it says:

> "If such an organization can be made to function, and we hope to God it can, it will do more to preserve the peace of the world than all the covenants of peace that can be drawn by a hundred peace conferences. This compact means nothing more nor less that the removal of the causes which in nine hundred and ninety-nine times out of a thousand make for war. It proposes that some intelligent understanding shall be had of a possible commercial brotherhood in which a study of mutual interests--the real not the selfish interests of life --may be made to pay better for all concerned than a resort to war over them....
>
> The business men of the world have awakened to the fact that trade ambitions and inhibitions which are forever nestling on the precipice of war are merely crucibles of world wide distractions and enmities.
>
> "Had a doctrine of this character once taken hold of imperial Germany and enlightened its imagination, there would have been no war. We begin to think that the lessons of that catastrophe are being learned."

Such a sober financial newspaper as the New York "Commercial" is just as full of enthusiasm. It believes that the "timeliness of the creation of this association is as suggestive as the idea is brilliant," and says:

> "With such a concert as that which two representatives of each nation in this League will provide it is safe to assume that here will be a medium for wise direction in the striving to remove obstacles that have confronted international trade for many years. We believe a result will be the destruction of barriers which heretofore have been considered irremovable. The flotation of vast loans, the better adaptation of tariffs to the nations most affected by the changes which must be made in duties, will be found to present fewer difficulties through this trade tribunal."

RICH AND POOR IN OUR COURTS

"JUSTICE IS NOT MERCHANDISE; it cannot be granted or withheld according to the purchasing power of the applicant," is one of the arresting statements made by Reginald Heber Smith, of the Boston bar, in his report on American judicial institutions, made to the Carnegie Foundation after three years of investigation. This impartial summary of the defects of our present judicial system which prevents the poor from obtaining that justice which is their right, the Grand Rapids "News" points out, "is startling enough to cause every good citizen to wonder what part he can play in righting the evil." "The whole subject is vital and pressing," says the New York "Evening Post", "and the report is constructive criticism in the best sense of the word. As the evidence is presented, one is amazed at the stupidity and perversion of good intentions which have so often made American courts of justice a mockery to the poor." This newspaper then cites an instance of a poor woman who, through the free services of the Legal Aid Society, sued for a just debt. Due to delays of various kinds, it required a year and a half to collect this money. Examples of this sort have led the Grand Rapids "News" to try to find a reason for the existence of present conditions in our judicial institutions, and to enumerate the defects in them which operate against the dealing out of justice to the poor:

"The existing denial of justice to the poor which the report sets out is not due to the factors most commonly talked about--as bribery, political influence, incompetent judges, extortionate fees or class domination--but rather to great underlying social and economic changes which have taken place during the last half century, altering our entire national life, and to which our judicial system failed to adapt itself. Primarily these changes are due to immigration, the rapid rise of the wage earning class, and the startling growth of urban population.

"The defects are, first, the delay which always advantages the longer pocketbook and arises from our antiquated court organization and our overcomplex and supertechnical procedure. Second, are the expenses that the state itself levies in the form of court costs and fees and which too often serve to prohibit access to the courts. These are superficial defects, easily remediable whenever we put our minds to it, and determine to run justice as efficiently as business and to sweep away the accumulated cobwebs. The third and inherent difficulty is the expense of lawyers' services. This does not mean unfair fees; it strikes deeper. The trouble is that for an understanding of our legal rights and for the orderly presentation of cases in court lawyers are essential; lawyers must live and so must be paid; yet millions of persons need just such assistance from time to time, but can not get it because they are too poor to pay for it."

The report "could not have been issued at a more appropriate time than the present," declares the Pittsburg "Chronicle Telegraph":

"Its publication just now is merely coincident with the crux of industrial unrest and radical agitation, for it has been three years in the making, but a mass of information, procured through painstaking investigation, is impartially presented and should aid in the discussion of one of the most vital problems of the day. The virtual denial of justice through the courts to a large number of poorer litigants, as compared with their richer brethren, being admitted, the causes of this condition are made the subject of thoughtful inquiry."

Discrimination between rich and poor is not the whole difficulty. We are told by the New York "Globe" that "the system, according to this investigation, puts a premium on intrigue; that even the straightforward man is at an actual disadvantage before the law." This paper then quotes from the report:

"The evil is not one of class in the sense that it gives the poor over to the mercies of only the rich. It enables the poor to rob one another; it permits the shrewd immigrant of a few years' residence to defraud his more recently arrived countrymen. The line of cleavage is that between the dishonest and the honest. Everywhere it abets the unscrupulous, the crafty, and the vicious in their plans to exploit their less intelligent and less fortunate fellow. The system not only robs the poor of their only protection but it places in the hands of their oppressors the most powerful and ruthless weapon ever invented."

"It is estimated that there are thirty-five million men, women and children in the United States whose financial condition renders them unable to pay any appreciable sum for attorneys' services," declares the Providence "Journal". Of Mr. Smith's chapter on court costs, the New York "Evening Post" says:

"He shows that costs have grown about the administration of justice like a parasitic plant. Their origin is often obscure. Some old statute or custom comes insensibly to fix the fee for petty services in the courts--for making records, filing complaints, issuing a summons and the like. The charge for each may be trifling, yet in the aggregate they often prove prohibitive for a poor man. He sees in this practice not only a denial of justice but a positive discrimination in favor of the well-to-do; and is inclined to listen to those who rail at the courts as the bulwark of privilege. Happily, vigorous efforts have been made to cut court costs to the bone. They have in many cities been greatly reduced in recent years. And it is a question whether the further step should not be taken of relieving poor litigants of court costs altogether. This has been tried in some places, and the resultant burden upon the public has not been heavy.

"Finally, there are the beneficent Legal Aid Societies, to which Mr. Smith rightly devotes much space and high praise. They have been the creation of public-spirited citizens who could not sleep for the thought that justice was not even-handed--or at least, did not appear to be even-handed--to millions of our population, and who devised these organizations to furnish skilled legal advice to the poor without cost in their protection in all their rights."

Concentration of the minds of the legal profession upon the solution of the problem is recommended by the New Haven "Journal-Courier", since justice in our courts is an essential of industrial peace:

"No one can exactly measure the amount of damage that has been done by this failure of justice to serve all alike. That there is a connection between the fact and widespread cynicism goes without saying. The fact, in its consequences of an extremely sinister character, requires not only that this particular report with its recommendations be read with care, if not with apprehension, but that the able minds of the legal profession be concentrated upon even a greater solution of the problem. A democracy is to a definite degree in danger so long as there is the slightest foundation for the statement that there is one kind of justice for the rich and another kind for the poor."

THE BOUNCING OF BERGER

THE BOUNCING OF BERGER,-- meaning the Milwaukee Socialist congressman-elect,--has been a long time coming, thinks the Pittsburgh "Chronicle Telegraph", in reviewing the vote of 8 to 1 of the Special House Committee to exclude Victor L. Berger from membership in the House and declare his seat vacant because of his disloyalty to the nation while at war with Germany. Accused of violating the Anti-sedition Law in the autumn of 1918, and found guilty, Berger was sentenced in February, 1919, to serve twenty years in prison. An appeal from that decision was made, and pending the disposal of that appeal by the Court Representative Rodenburg of Illinois filed a minority report asking for delay. To this and to the tardy action of the Committee the "Chronicle Telegraph" takes exception:

> "During all this time Mr. Berger has been cheerfully drawing his salary and allowances, while the committee supposedly has been conducting an exhaustive investigation of the charges affecting his loyalty to the United States and therefore his eligibility to sit in Congress. Considering that months have elapsed since Berger's conviction in a court of justice of violation of the espionage law, and his own testimony at his trial, which was largely responsible for the verdict of guilty, has been available to the committee, the delay that has already taken place is inexcusable. It is suggestive of timidity, of disinclination to offend somebody or some class in the community."

If the "class" mentioned above refers to the Socialist party, the New York "Times", while admitting that there will be an effort made to make a martyr of Berger, says in this connection:

> "The charge against Berger is not that he is a Socialist, but that during the war, as the committee puts it, he 'was disloyal to the United States of America at a time when its existence as a free and independent nation was at stake.' There is no martyrdom in that.
>
> "Of course, the plea will be that Mr. Berger was a Socialist and as such obliged to carry out the platform of his party, which denounced the Government of the United States and its program of defense against the attacks of Germany. It is not a very good plea even if true, but it is not true. He was no servant of the Socialist Party."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

Shantung is too near Korea for easy optimism. -- Boston Herald.

The Red Army is approaching the other end of the spectrum. -- Columbia Record.

The old woman who lived in a shoe must have been a pretty well-to-do old woman. -- Cincinnati Times-Star.

There are the Capitalist Groups and the Labor Groups. The rest of us are the Goops. - Chicago Tribune.

Labor wouldn't find it so hard to make bargains if it didn't find it so easy to break them. --- Columbia Record.

The farmer believes in the eight hour day, eight hours in the forenoon and eight in the afternoon. -- Worcester Gazette.

Paderewski's success as president of Poland shows that he knows how to handle a band wagon as well as a piano. -- Council Bluffs Nonpareil.

When employers and strikers announce that they will fight to a finish, it is the consumer who is to be finished. -- Little Rock Arkansas Gazette.

They call Lieut. Maynard, who won the transcontinental air flights, the "dare-devil parson." But aren't all parsons dare-devils? -- Nashville Banner.

The Literary Digest demands "open doors for American music teachers." The Digest plainly has no sympathy for the other folks in the building. -- St. Paul Pioneer Press.

The trouble is not so much with labor as with idleness. -- Philadelphia Public Ledger.

"The saddest words of tongue or pen are these: 'Will things come down again'?" -- Manila Bulletin.

A lot of people are now demanding enough pay so they can afford to go out on strike. - Paterson Chronicle.

As a national hero, our nearest approach to D'Annunzio probably is Charley Chaplin. - Little Rock Arkansas Gazette.

The same willingness to work that won the war would soon banish the ill effects of the war. -- Little Rock Arkansas Gazette.

Senator Walsh is right in saying that the country is in strong need of Americanization. And none need it more than some native-born, so-called Americans. - Boston Transcript.

THE ATTACK on Mayor Ed P. Smith of Omaha was said in Omaha press dispatches to be partly due to the fact that the law firm of which the Mayor is a member had recently defended two negroes charged with crimes against white women. This widely circulated report, which was mentioned in our issue of October 11, is branded as "absolutely untrue" by Mrs. Smith, who asks us to tell our readers that "the firm to which Mr. Smith belongs are to defend a colored man that is accused of killing a colored woman and not for any crime against a white woman. The mob knew nothing about this case and attacked Mr. Smith because he would not yield to mob rule."

FOREIGN - COMMENT

CAN THE KAISER COME BACK?

"CAN THE KAISER COME BACK?" is the question that brings hope to some and fear to others in Germany, while in the Allied countries there is a well defined suspicion that Holland's duo of uninvited royal guests are in constant communication with their friends and conspirators in Germany who would restore the monarchy. In London, according to the "Daily Mail", well informed persons express much anxiety about the former Kaiser's activities, which include the reception of a number of mysterious visitors from Germany, the exchange of many telegrams with persons in Germany, constant communication to some place in Germany by telephone, a private line having been attached to his Holland residence from across the German frontier, which is only fifteen miles away. These communications, according to the "Daily Mail", are with agents of the still numerous and powerful Royalist party in Germany, and we are told further that there is a suspicion that General von der Goltz's recent movement on the Russian frontier was carried out at the former Kaiser's instigation. An active second fiddle in the scheme, we are told, is the ex-Crown Prince, who is "known to be carrying on an intrigue with the German Royalists and is receiving many visitors who are open to suspicion." The sharpest warning against a return of Kaiserism comes from the Berlin "Vorwärts", which treats "Wilhelm" as it calls him, rather cavalierly, and reckons him as no danger to the young Republic, for he is "played out in Germany." But the danger precipitated by the Independents, according to the "Vorwärts" is that they give new life to the idea of monarchy, and it proceeds:

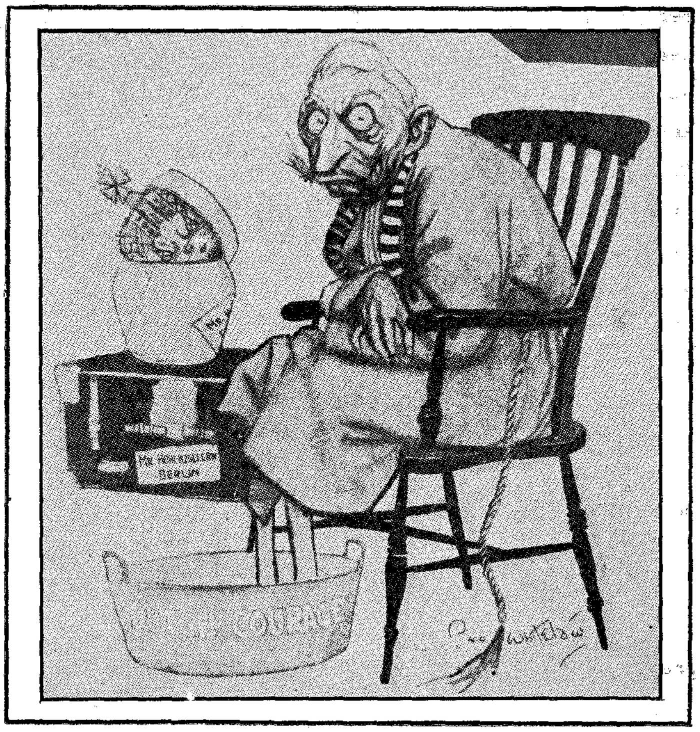
"Nothing is more likely to bring back Kaiserism again than the Red Terror. The progress of events in Hungary ought to be a sign-post of warning to our Socialists and Communists of the Left. It ought to show them whither the road leads when people with force suppress the fundamental rights of other classes, when they misuse might and lead a land into such a condition that large classes are suppressed so that it is irrecoverably on the way to destruction.

"No group can violate with impunity the sacred laws of democracy. In some cases they may persist now for a longer time, now a shorter, but in the end the democratic mode of thinking clears its own paths and its foes must yield.

"So a newly erected monarchical system in neighbor lands is not only a backward step for those immediately interested, it is also a great danger for Germany. In secret for long months effort has been diligently made, in order that some day men may congratulate us over a scarecrow of royal blood. However, before the Entente could permit in Germany a chaos after the Hungarian pattern, they would in their own interests intervene and impose a form of government which appeared to them best suited to the situation."

A staunch supporter of the German Republic, the "Vorwärts" maintains, nevertheless, that many classes of the German people would prefer to be ruled by a Joseph I or a Rupprecht I, than the Kaiser and among them it mentions many Social-Democrats. Of Kaiserism itself, the "Vorwärts" gives the following contemptuous account:

"When the Entente started to do away with Kaiserism in Central Europe, they may well have been conscious of the difficulties of their task, since here monarchic rule had been firm in the saddle for hundreds of years. Especially in Germany there had sprung up a Kaiser-cult which had reached the very pinnacle of idolatry. By way of example, for an insult to the monarch a man could be imprisoned for five years, while for blasphemy the penalty was only three. School, church, war associations, and various institutions took care that Byzantinism and the sacredness of the state of serfhood should ever strike deeper roots among the people. In "All-Highest" places this system was intensively cultivated and nurtured. It is significant of this that Prince Henry, brother of William, spoke of the 'holy person' of Wilhelm II. This deification of the person in one direction took on itself ever higher forms, so that the monarchical system of Germany had been the well justified jest of all the more progressive nations.



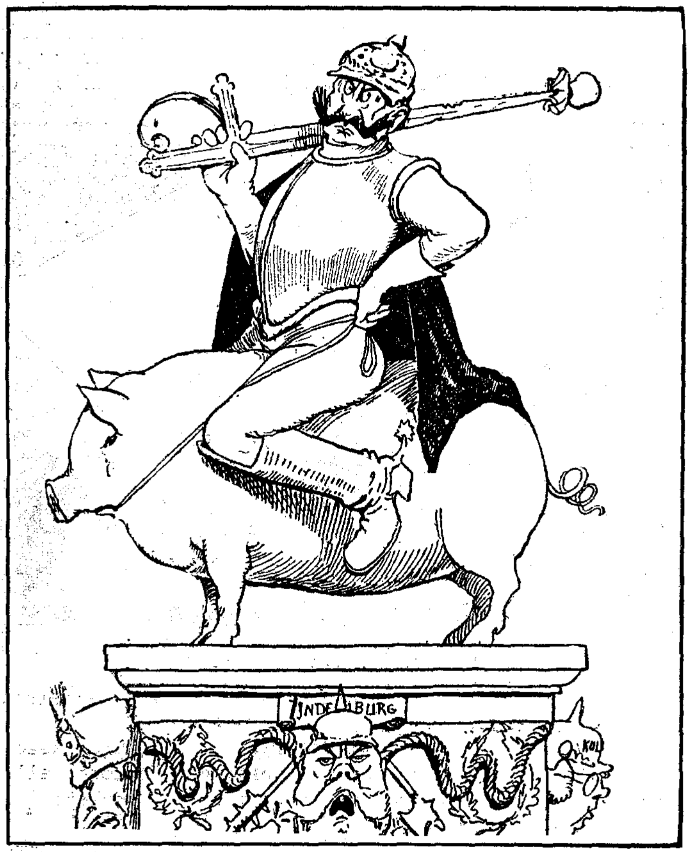
COLD FEET

----"The Passing Show" (London).

"It was only just a little while before the war that an official brought forward a complaint in the 'Berliner Lokalanzeiger' to the effect that the designation 'Majesty' was coming more and more into everyday use, altho during the life time of Wilhelm I. people spoke simply of the 'Kaiser', and in that connection who does not think at once of the vulgar display of the marriage trousseau of the daughter of Wilhelm which the curious waited to see from five o'clock in the early morning."

From the foregoing it is obvious what a strong grip the monarchical system had upon Germany, admits the "Vorwärts", as it points out that nevertheless the system "fell in a single night, like a house of cards." On the 9th of November a "poor, humbugged, impoverished, and mistreated people tore the bandage from their eyes and the chains from their arms." They were destitute and disorganized, but they were free, and breathed deep and easy in their citizenship. This daily proceeds:

"The people realized to what a pass the politics of the responsible powers have led them. They considered the melancholy achievements of a pompous, boasting whipper of foam, and chased him and his tribe to the devil. Now only a witless or crazy ignoramus would look upon that mighty event as an undesirable episode. Yet such a remark is heard not infrequently from those who belong to the Independent party. That we have a republic is of small import to them because the world revolution has not conquered also Lapland and Central Africa."



FROM A GRATEFUL PEOPLE

An Italian design for the monument the German nation should erect to "William The Terrible."

---- "Il 420" (Florence.)

William II had very few personal friends, we are assured further, and was never so popular as an individual as, for instance, Franz Josef of Austria, because he was "so lordly and unstable."

"Even his own class couldn't endure him, and his bitterest enemies sat in the ranks of Conservatives During the war a Pan-German used to say to me: 'The scarecrow has been talking again,' or, 'The scarecrow is again at headquarters in order to correct a mistake. He doesn't know that he's the most superfluous person in this war, and Hindenburg hates him like sin.' Indeed, Hindenburg once said curtly: 'I can't bear the sight of this Sergeant-Major.'"

BEATING THE "H. C. L." IN BOHEMIA

An attacking and defensive force of about five hundred co-operative societies keeps up a steady fire on the high cost of living in the Czecho-Slovak Republic. Co-operation in the purchase of food, clothing, and shelter has long been in vogue in that country, but only in recent years has it attained huge proportions. The branch societies are concentrated in a Central Union, and are variously designated as Consumers' Societies, Productive Societies, Financial, and Farmers' Societies. In the Productive Societies are included bakehouses, butcheries, printing establishments, book binderies, tailor shops, etc. During the late Austrian regime co-operative societies were officially ignored, we are informed by Mr. Ferdinand Jirasek, member of the Czecho-Slovak National Assembly and Secretary of the Co-operative Union. But now, thanks to the Czecho-Slovak Food Ministry, every opportunity is afforded for their development. Nor did the late Austrian Government favor them at all during the war, but after the revolution of October 28, 1918, the Wholesale Society became a semi-official distributing office of food and supplied the needs of about 1,200,000 workmen and employees. In "Justice; The Organ of Social-Democracy" (London), Mr. Jirasek relates further that---

"In 1907 the 'Central Union of Co-operative Societies in Prague' was founded. Since then dates the rapid development of the Co-operative Movement, as can be seen from the following figures:-

		1909.	1918.
Number of Societies		86	450
Membership	...	14,562	150,000
Financial turnover	...	£7,500,000	£90,000,000

"In the Central Union are concentrated all branches of the co-operative movement: about 500 Consumers' Societies, Productive Societies, Housing Societies, Financial and Farmers' Societies.

"The Housing Societies, being financially assisted by the State, are undertaking the building of large and small family houses. The Farmers' Society is assisting in the buying of agricultural implements, the selling of agricultural products, etc. At present they assist by dividing the expropriated land (on April 16 the Czecho-Slovak National Assembly passed a Bill by which all estates over 625 acres become the property of the State), which they will take over from the State, and till either co-operatively or lease to agricultural workers.

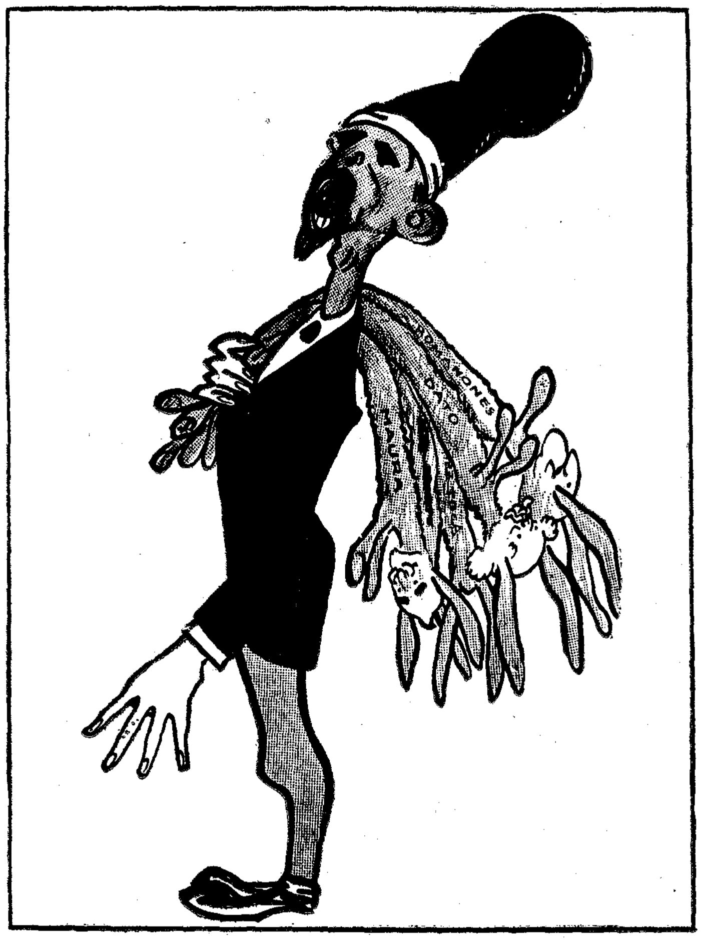
"The question of paying dividends does not play an important part in the Czech movement, as the Czechs want rather to strengthen their reserve and provident funds. The Consumers' Societies pay 3 per cent. dividend.

"The shares in the Consumers' Societies are 30-50 kronen, in the Productive Societies 100 kronen, and in the Financial Societies 10-20 kronen (The kronen is 20 cents.)

"The Central Union of the Czecho-Slovak Co-operative Societies is acting as an organising, propaganda, educational, and supervisory centre. Every two years it undertakes the financial supervision of the societies and gives advice as to adminstration and commerce. The Central Union printed uniform commercial books, statues, and other printed matter necessary to the Societies."

THE LOCKOUT IN SPAIN

A GENERAL LOCKOUT of workmen throughout Spain, ordered by the Congress of Spanish Employers meeting at Barcelona, verified the prophecy that the reported end of Barcelona's long labor war was really only an armistice. This section of Spain has been a hotbed of labor unrest for many months, and as a deputy of the Reform Party of Madrid writes in "El Liberal", even an armistice brings hope and a brighter outlook for the future. Madrid dispatches inform us that the Minister of the Interior deplores the decision of the Congress of Spanish Employers to lock out the workers, and hopes they will co-operate with the Government in establishing industrial peace, for to enforce a lockout "at a moment when the workers are asking nothing" is "foolish." Barcelona dispatches relate that the employers decided to make their organization permanent as a protest against the alleged crimes of the Syndicalists, and say that their lockout move was made as a protest against the Government's failure to protect the employers' interests. We are told further that the employers are dissatisfied with the new social laws granting workers shorter hours and providing pensions. But according to a Barcelona correspondent of the Paris "Temps," it was only through the threat of a lockout that the employers were able to induce the Syndicalists to listen to reason, and he writes:

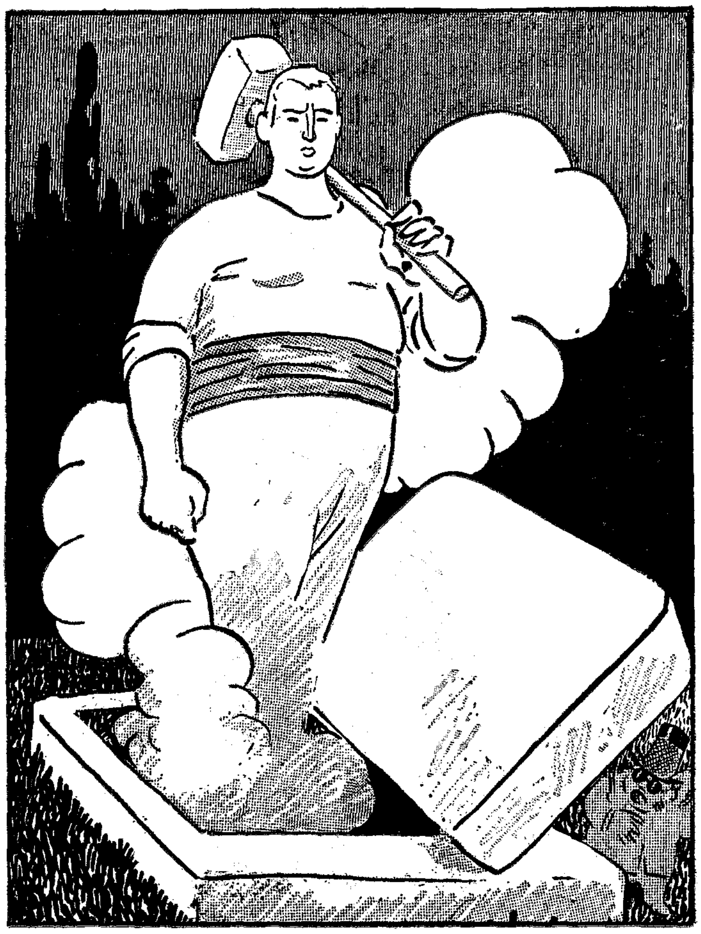


LABOR'S TROPHIES IN SPAIN.

The Rabbit Skins Show Recent Cabinet Failures.

"Esquella" (Barcelona).

"In our opinion this is the key to the situation and the reason for the benevolent attitude suddenly adopted by the syndicate whose sole purpose seemed to be the organization of a general strike in Catalonia. The Barcelona Syndicalists, by their rebelliousness and extravagant claims brought into being a powerful and homogeneous employers' association which unquestionably was disposed to examine with good will all reasonable claims correctly formulated, but which also was resolved to oppose with a pitiless lockout all unjustified strikes and any boycott by the workers."



LABOR'S RESURRECTION IN SPAIN.

"Campana de Gracia" (Barcelona).

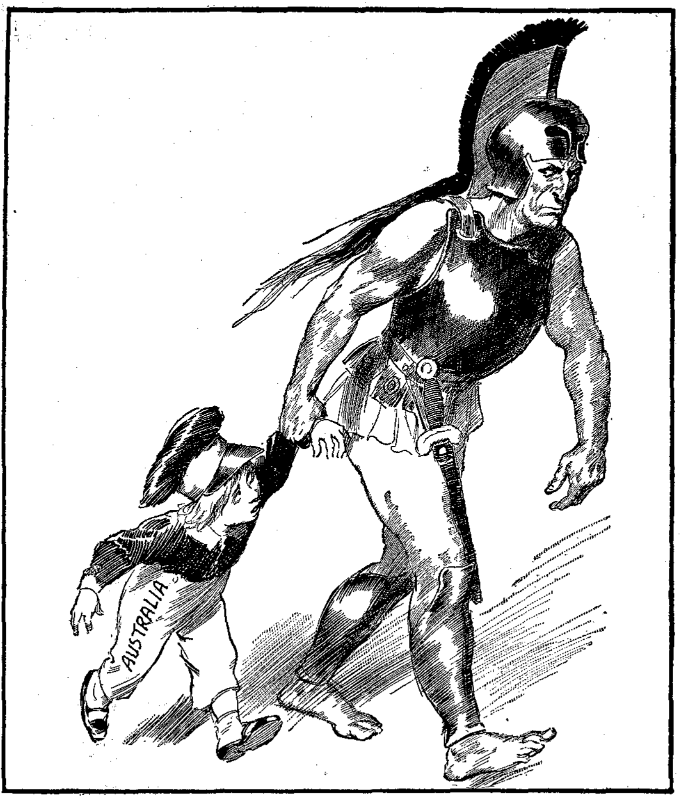
The result of the employers' lockout, this informant goes on to say, was that the Syndicalists were unable to carry on their fruitless fight because they could raise no strike funds from the weekly salary of workers not on strike. So they lent a willing ear to the proposition very clearly and diplomatically presented by the government of Mr. Sanchez de Toca. We read then:

"The President of the Council was thoroughly informed on the social conflicts in Catalonia and desired to spare the Syndicalists of Barcelona the humiliation of an unconditional surrender. So with fine grace he granted them certain compensations or favorable conditions designed to conserve for the Syndicalists enough prestige to enable them to exercise their influence on the working masses in Catalonia. Among these presidential precautionary measures one may cite the liberation of the Syndicalists in prison and also the juridical recognition of the Syndicate. The first of these measures surprised nobody; as the government had found in the prisons of Monjuich certain elements open to reason and compromise. As to the juridical recognition of the Syndicate, this is a two-edged sword which endows the Catalonia Syndicate with no appreciable advantage. Being officially recognised the

Syndicate is subject to all rulings in force. Thus it must make known its list of members and have a regular system of books which shall be produced upon due legal requisition. It is evident that in acquiring these new rights, the Syndicate loses the secret power that it exercised formerly without control."

PREPARING FOR THE NEXT WAR

WE FIND OURSELVES PREPARING for the next war when the ink is hardly dry on the still unratified Treaty of Peace, remarks the Kobe "Japan Chronicle", which says that "practical statesmen" do not even pretend to think that the League of Nations is an instrument likely to be effective. It contains clauses for the combined action against any state which resists the Treaty settlements, yet notwithstanding such an arrangement the first signatories of the Treaty--which included the Covenant of the League of Nations--"had so little faith in their own instrument" that they made a tripartite agreement that "in the event of the impossible happening, and Germany making an unprovoked attack on France, Britain and the United States would come to France's assistance." This treaty is not only in direct opposition to the League of Nations, but, what is in itself very extraordinary, it is "purely one-sided." This Kobe weekly sees more immediate foreshadowings of conflict in the discussion of the naval strategy of the future, of which it remarks:



THE ALARM

"The world's troubles have been transferred to the Pacific."

AUSTRALIA: "Where are we going so fast?"

THE GRIM PERSON: "We're going to buy you a gun, my lad. You may need it."

----"The Bulletin" (Sydney).

> "We have Mr. Josephus Daniels telling the Pacific coast that the American Navy is there to protect it: we have Viscount Jellicoe discussing half-a-dozen British fleets for the Pacific, and of course there are the Japanese big navy men preparing greater programs than ever....
>
> "The Australian press is quite frank about it. They have published forecasts of Admiral Jellicoe's report though they do not, it is true, state whether there is any foundation for these forecasts beyond the intelligent inferences of the antipodean journalists from Viscount Jellicoe's speeches. The Sydney 'Sun' deduces from these speeches that Australia must have adequate naval defence if she is to preserve the ideal of a white Australia, and her development on these lines is bound up with the mastery of the Pacific--- a fairly large area of which to hold the hegemony."

It is clear to the "Japan Chronicle" that Japan is looked upon as the danger to be reckoned with in the future, and it is very likely also that Japan will consider she is being "treated outrageously," for--

> "The British and American navies always were far bigger than her own, and the disproportion is now greater than ever. And now, when a war in which Japan fought on their side is hardly over, both these powers are considering plans for the domination of the Pacific--not because of any rivalry between themselves, but because they are jealous of the growth of Japan. One's sympathies for Japan in such a situation are, however, greatly modified by the fact that from the beginning the ideals of the League of Nations have had very little countenance from Japanese statesmen or publicists. The limitation of armaments has been regarded as a very good thing for other nations, but as unsuited, for the moment, to Japan."

The "Japan Chronicle" believes it would be somewhat shortsighted for Japan to enter voluntarily on a course which would ultimately lead to measuring her strength against America or Britain, and at the same time it cynically observes:

> "But the purpose of the political militarists is not really war -- only the threat of war. The ideal is always to be so strong as to get what you want without the other party daring to say nay. Even the weaker Power may in certain circumstances obtain a decision favorable to itself if it shows itself very much in earnest and the stronger Power does not consider the issue worth going to war about. When the fight does come it is deplored by the very people who precipitated it. The trouble in international relations arranged on this plan is that they always must end in war. The professional defenders look on war as inevitable. . . . It is to be hoped, when the League of Nations gets into working order, that it will thresh this matter out. At present Japan is definitely preparing for war with either Britain or America, and America and Britain are preparing for war with Japan. It is true, none of these nations want war, but they want to be able to dictate to one another in certain disputes which may arise. Britain and America, it is obvious enough, have no such views regarding one another, and the proposed dispersals of their fleets rather indicate their pacific intent towards one another. Japan has failed to gain a share in this mutual confidence; and her leading men can be in very little doubt as to why this is. The League of Nations will soon have the opportunity of putting the bona fides of its members to the test, and we shall then learn whether the world is going to settle its disputes upon a new basis or in the old manner by threats of war."

SCIENCE - AND - INVENTION

A HEALTH MEETING IN PEKING TO MAKE PLANS TO SAVE MILLIONS OF CHINESE LIVES.

Dr. Peter stands in the center of the front row, with the American Minister at his left.

A HEALTH CAMPAIGN TO INCREASE CHINA'S POPULATION

SIXTEEN MILLION PEOPLE DIE in China each year out of its vast population of 400,000,000. If the efforts of American medical missionaries succeed in reducing China's death rate to the level of our own, ten million of these lives will be saved to swell the Chinese census annually, adding another 100,000,000 in a decade. It appears that the familiar health exhibition, with its charts, diagrams and graphic methods of all sorts, has been found peculiarly effective with a people like the Chinese, to whom the toy or the doll makes a personal appeal. The skilful use that has been made of this fact by the American medical missionaries is explained in an article prepared for the "American Journal of Public Health" (Boston, October) by its associate editor from notes of personal interviews with Dr. W. W. Peter, who originated the method. Dr. Peter understood the psychology of the Chinese, and made clever use of it to break down their conservatism in matters of health and hygiene. Rattling toys and fascinating gimcracks furnished ammunition for a great campaign of health education, which is now being continued by the Chinese themselves under the leadership of Dr. S. M. Woo. To quote and summarize:

"It is of a great deal of interest to see how American initiative with a keen study of the psychology of a nation has fitted its means to the vivid imagination of an Eastern populace. Here, rattling toys, tinkling bells, moving dolls and fascinating gimcracks appeal to the Chinese and teach them lessons in sanitation, just as the sketchy cartoons, sprightly posters, and stirring setting are catching and holding the attention of the French.

"It is a stupendous task even in a friendly country of the same race, as in France, to undertake the campaign that is under way against tuberculosis and infant mortality. Think, then, what it must mean in courage and conviction to undertake a warfare against many diseases in a country of different race, of totally different ways of thinking, and with a language that is practically impossible save to the tongue that has practiced its modulations in infancy. China and its neighboring lands in Asia form the vast storehouse of infection from which great epidemics sweep in waves across the globe.

"Fortunately China has wise men in control who have opened the door from their own side, so that today there has been initiated a health education campaign, conducted by Americans whose progress through the Flowery Kingdom reads like romance.

"Three important factors have contributed to the innovation, the National Medical Association, the Chinese Medical Missionary Association and the Y. M. C. A.

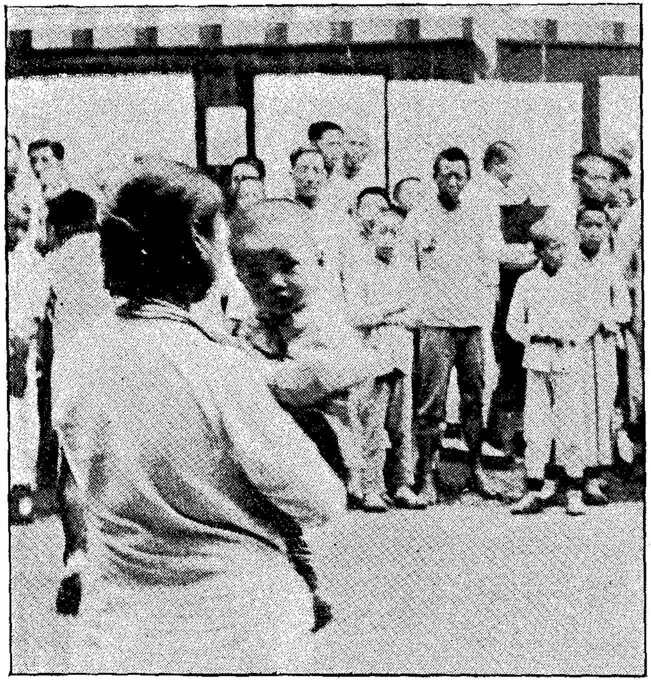
"The fundamental plan of the campaign is prevention through education, and it has been the task of the movement to evolve the methods of education. This has been done by a reversion to kindergarten illustrations.

"The moving spirit in establishing this work was Dr. William Wesley Peter, B. A., M. D., a citizen of the United States. His presence in China was that he might serve as a medical missionary among these people. At the language school in China, the Y. M. C. A. gave lectures with experiments, addresses by eminent scientfic men, and some of the topics were light, heat, and electricity. Hearing this, Dr. Peter said one day, 'Why not have a lecture on health?' From this casual inquiry has grown the great work of which he was the leader."

Various toy devices show the density of population in China compared with other lands, and tell of

China's high death rate, 40 per 1000 annually, compared with America's 14 per 1000. The writer goes on:

"The doll or manikin appeals to the older Chinese as it does to our children. Here is one dressed in conventional fashion. It is weak and shrunken, its head droops on its chest and is withal flat and flabby; it is the sick China of now. Let us apply therapy; the figure straightens itself up; let us furnish education; the shrunken head of the figure through the magic influence of compressed air judiciously used, expands; let us apply moral training and the gleams of intelligence and rectitude shine out through the figure's eyes.



BRINGING THE BABY

To a health meeting on infant hygiene.

"Another figure, a manikin, representing sick China, is bending under his burdens, for he has heavy packs. These are tuberculosis, cholera, plague, and other preventable maladies. The greatest burden of all is lifted from him and he straightens up a bit--the pack is unrolled--it is tuberculosis, and as the assistants lift it to carry it out back through the flowing curtains, the people read the name. One after another the packs are lifted and the manikin is more and more erect. With great ceremony they are unrolled and the boxes held so that the names are read before they disappear.

" 'Now, would you see magnificent China when it has put these preventable diseases under its feet?' queries Dr. Peter, and with the murmurs of assent the silken curtains part, and there on the pyramid of conquered diseases stands the most perfect specimen of manhood in the city, usually the physical director of the local Y. M. C. A. gymnasium, and over him waves the flag of China. 'Is this a picture of what China might be, or am I wrong?'

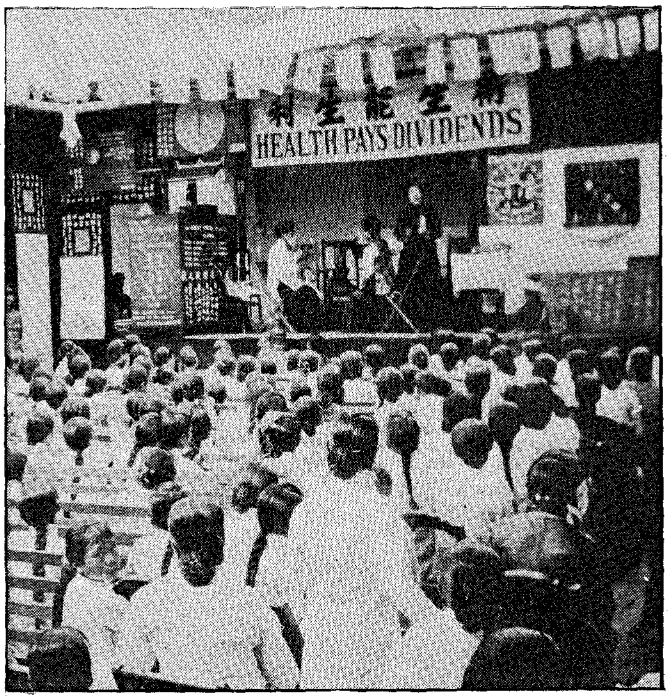
"Then there are the automatic graphic diagrams, where by themselves the lines unroll to their proper place, a quiet bit of mystery. This one shows the percentage of educated people in the countries. The lecturer cries, 'America,' and a great length of ribbon flows up and forms one of those columns that statisticians love to juggle with; England and the countries of Europe likewise unroll themselves and make a goodly showing.

"'And now, China,' says the lecturer. China starts; it is slow; it creeps along a little way; it stops. 'The machine is broken,' mutters one of the spectators, and the lecturer sadly shakes his head, while another auditor speaks, 'It is true, we are at fault. We must make our nation strong with schools.'

"The outfit that Dr. Peter took with him in his journeys to lecture through China and which is in use by Dr. Woo, forms to Western eyes a quaint procession. There are five of the big wheelbarrows that carry altogether two and one-half tons of stage fitting and apparatus.

"These five great barrows with their enigmatical loads excite as much attention in a Chinese city as the circus elephant does here in a country town. The platform of the auditorium has a mystical look. There are curtains that hide things, there are queer devices; some of them familiar to Americans, the bell that clangs for every death from tuberculosis, the clock-face that registers the total and the figures in their endless procession to the grave. There are busy little workers toiling in turning wheels; they accomplish nothing, for they work alone; there is another group working in harmony which revolve great China by their correlated efforts. Pyramids are built on the stage, always with deliberation and ceremony. Their elements have in them the contacts for an electric light. The capstone is lettered, 'National Health,' the lower stones bear legends, 'Money,' 'Good Laws,' 'Education' and at the bottom, the largest and most important, 'Public Opinion'. When that is in place the light shines forth. Then there are chains with strong links and weak links.

"Every item is psychologically fitted for Chinese appreciation, and with this array, helped by men who turned the Jacob's ladders or removed the packs from China's back or drew aside the curtains, Dr. Peter addressed his auditors and found his way to their intelligence, 'An American', they said 'but with a Chinese heart.' And in this way he has stood before 110,000 of China's best citizens telling them in language that they can never forget the simple principles of good health."



BATHING BABY IN PUBLIC.

Giving a real baby a real bath in the proper way before the very eyes of astonished mothers and young ladies, to save infant lives in China

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The illustrated article on "Clouds Formed by Forest Fires", quoted from the "Scientific American Supplement" on page 17 of our issue for September 20, last, appeared originally in the "Monthly Weather Review".

HOW ROOSEVELT MADE HIS BODY

ROOSEVELT'S BRAINS WERE GOD-GIVEN, but his bodily strength and agility were self-made He was a small, weak boy and made himself tough and fit by unceasing labor, which lasted all his life. He always maintained that he never exceeded mediocrity in any of the physical tasks that he essayed, but it was only by perseverance that he succeeded in them at all Daniel Sullivan, who contributes to "Good Health" (Battle Creek, Mich., October) an article with the above heading. says that when Roosevelt was nine years old his father took him to the second floor of the family home in East Twentieth Street, New York, where a room had been made into a gymnasium,and said to him, "Theodore, you have the brains, but brains are of comparatively little use without the body, you have got to make your body, and it lies with you to make it; it's dull, hard work but you can do it." Mr Sullivan goes on.

"If he did not find it dull work, as his father forecast, it came hard to young Roosevelt, at any rate in the beginning. He was a 'rather small, patient, suffering little child,' says his sister in recalling her earliest impressions of him. He had acute,'often agonizing asthma,' and as a little boy, showed none of the vigorous qualities which were distinctive of him all through the years of his later life Despite this handicap and despite his father's unalluring characterization of the task before him,young Roosevelt took the words to heart. 'From that day,' says his sister, 'this little boy of nine started to make his body, and he never ceased in making that body until the day of his death. But in those early years it was a difficult task. I can see him now faithfully going through various exercises, at different times of the day, to broaden out the chest narrowed by this terrible shortness of breath, to make the limbs and back strong and able to bear the weight of what was coming to him later in life.'

"How well Roosevelt carried out the dull,hard task, is, of course, a matter of common knowledge. Because of his delicate health he was not able, he tells us,to attend school like other boys, but received his early instruction from tutors. Until he was about fifteen he was not strong. The asthma troubled him incessantly, deprived him of sleep and made violent exercise difficult and sometimes impossible. But he kept at it with unflinching diligence, with the result that he was a strong and normal young man when he entered Harvard in his nineteenth year, and despite his nearsightedness was able to hold his own in a boxing bout with any of the other students of his own weight.

"Roosevelt, who developed into probably one of the best known examples of 'the strenuous life' --his own expression and one inextricably identified with him in the public mind--started as a sickly boy In his autobiography he says he had no natural prowess,and was at first quite unable to hold his own when thrown into contact with other boys of rougher antecedents. He frankly says he was nervous and timid.Every bit of the making of that fine physique which enabled him to perform a prodigious amount of work was the result of careful and assiduous training. He set an example which could and should be followed by everyone, to his own sure happiness and comfort. It is hardly conceivable that any individual prefers of his own free will to be weak and ailing of body Everyone has the desire to be well and strong, just as Roosevelt had and if this desire were but coupled with the patience that he showed in gaining bodily health and soundness, it can hardly be doubted that the achievement in physical well-being and ability to take care of oneself would in a measure approach Roosevelt's success."

Roosevelt had no illusions as to his own excellence as an athlete or sportsman, Mr. Sullivan says.While his reputation as a big game hunter is worldwide,many undoubtedly excelled him in this form of sport. Of his boxing lessons in early youth, he says, "I was a painfully slow and awkward pupil, and certainly worked two or three years before I made any perceptible improvement whatever." He did a good deal of boxing and wrestling at Harvard, but frankly owns that he never attained to the front rank in either To quote farther:

From "Boy's Life of Theodore Roosevelt," Harpers.
AT THREE AT NINE
"He was a small, weak boy and made himself tough and fit by unceasing labor."

"Likewise of horseback-riding he says he took to it slowly and with difficulty, exactly as with boxing 'It was a long time before I became even a respectable rider, and I never got much higher,' says his autobiography But he encouragingly adds: 'Any man, if he chooses, can gradually school himself to the requisite nerve, and gradually learn the requisite seat and hands, that will enable him to do respectably across country, or to perform the average work on a ranch.' With the shotgun he says he never did much, but he practiced a good deal with the rifle. His experience with marksmanship was much the same story, he avers, as with horsemanship. He was one, he says, of 'the mass of men of ordinary abilities who, if they chose resolutely to practice, can by sheer industry and judgment make themselves fair rifle shots.'

"Of course, being a man who was keenly engaged in 'making his body' all his life, he was fond of life in the country. After he left the White House, Sagamore Hill was his permanent home, both summer and winter. 'When obliged to live in cities,' to quote his own words, he did not let up on the task of 'making his body.' He found that wrestling and boxing enabled him to get a good deal of exercise in condensed and attractive form. It was with reluctance that he had to abandon both as he grew older. On this point he says, 'A man whose business is sedentary should get some kind of exercise if he wishes to keep himself in as good physical trim as his brethren who do manual labor ' While in the White House he made it a point to get a couple of hours' exercise in the afternoon--tennis or riding or rough cross-country walk, as a rule.

"Roosevelt's gospel of exercise, which he practiced so religiously in 'making his body' is worth quoting: 'I never won anything without hard labor and the exercise of my best judgment and careful planning and working long in advance. Having been a rather sickly and awkward boy, I was, as a young man, at first both nervous and distrustful of my own prowess. I had to train myself painfully and laboriously, not merely as regards my body but as regards my soul and spirit.' And he affirms that whatever successes he achieved were due not to any native ability to do something better than anybody else, but to the development he gave to the qualities he did possess; such success, he points out, is open to any man who is willing to work to develop whatever qualities he does possess.

"With Roosevelt's association in the public mind with the active life of the outdoors it was only natural that when he died and his friends all over the country wanted to honor his memory, a goodly percentage of them suggested the establishment of great natural parks to be named after him. So many were the suggestions of this kind and so well-known and attractive a side of his career was his love of Nature and all forms of healthful exercise, that it seems particularly fitting that a great recreational park for the people should be planned near his old home in Oyster Bay. Here, in the very neighborhood where he worked so unceasingly at 'making his body,' his friends and old neighbors expect to have a tract which will afford the opportunity to indulge on the same ground in the same forms of exercise that one of themselves, a conceded success in life, scrupulously followed in making a body without which that success would have been impossible."

POISON IN POTATOES

A TOXIC SUBSTANCE called solanin may occur in the green and growing parts of the common potato. The edible part is not likely to contain any significant amount of this substance after it has passed the young stage. From time to time, however, says a writer in "The Journal of the American Medical Association" (Chicago),

"Literature has contained reports of severe intoxications in man which seemed to be associated with the use of potatoes as food. One might readily conjecture in such cases that the vegetable was merely the conveyor of the harmful agent--that some adventitous poison or microbial factor had become associated with the potato. In most of the cases recorded, chemical examinations of the latter have been lacking for the particular instances in which it was under suspicion. A recent outbreak of poisoning in which the circumstances clearly implicated the potatoes occurred in Leipzig. The symptoms elicited were characteristic and included abdominal pains, vomiting and diarrhea -- manifestations described for previous outbreaks. A chemical analysis of a sample of the same lot of tubers was carried out by Rothe at the hygienic institute of the University of Leipzig. The analysis disclosed the fact that they contained as much as 0.43 grams of solanin per kilogram of potato, whereas harmless ones usually contain not more than one tenth of this quantity. It should be noted, however, that potatoes which have developed sprouts may, when examined along with the latter, exhibit somewhat larger quantities. In dietary practice, however, the sprouts are removed prior to the culinary use of the tuber. Toxicologic tests on man have demonstrated that as little as 0.2 grams of isolated solanin may provoke untoward symptoms. This quantity or more might actually occur in the quantum of potatoes that an adult might consume with his meals in the course of a single day. Hence the possibility of solanin poisoning must be reckoned with when potatoes prematurely harvested are used as food."

A POSSIBLE FUTURE EPIDEMIC

So many obscure diseases, after afflicting some local population in the Orient for centuries, have assumed the role of epidemics and started out to travel around the globe, that the discovery of a new one and the possibility of squelching it where it lives, and before the moving impulse has acted upon it, are evidently of international interest. Such a malady appears to be the "tsutsugamushi", long known in some of the river valleys of Japan and said to be transmitted by an insect living as a parasite on certain field mice. The extermination of these mice is suggested as a means of putting an end to the disease, we learn from a leading editorial in "The Journal of the American Medical Association" (Chicago, Oct. 4). According to the writer, the old Chinese literature makes it probable that something of a similar nature was prevalent long ago in parts of China; and recently the same disease has been observed in Formosa. To quote and condense:

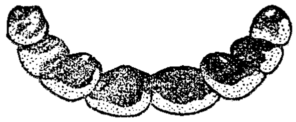
"The descriptions indicate its close resemblance to typhus fever and allied infections. The origin of tsutsugamushi disease is attributed to the bites of certain insects found in the affected regions.

"Of late, the study of the disease, which formed the subject of a report by the American investigators Ashburn and Craig in the Philippine Islands in 1908, has been renewed by the experts of the Kitasato Institute for Infectious Diseases in Tokyo. They have verified the peculiar periodicity of tsutsugamushi, which occurs most frequently in the summer months, beginning with June and ending with October. This corresponds with the development of the insect 'akamushi,' the now assumed carrier of the Nippon 'river fever'. The summer likewise is the season when the peasants who suffer from it enter the infected zones. The insects, which begin to attack human beings in June, are extremely prevalent until the fall months. The mortality is a variable one, but has on several occasions exceeded 50 per cent.

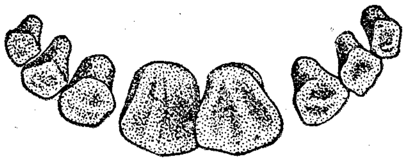
"The close resemblance of tsutsugamushi disease to typhus fever and Rocky Mountain spotted fever has been recognized for some time. Indeed, one might be inclined to suspect a complete indentity of the diseases except for the recent Japanese investigations."

The difficulty of eradicating this threatened epidemic lies in the fact that the only apparent way to do it is to kill off all the mice We read on:

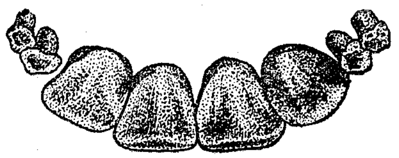
"The role of the field mouse as bearer of the parasitic insects that transmit the etiologic agent to man and as host of the infectious micro-organism, seems to be established. It is difficult to prevent the bites of the insects under existing conditions. Excision of the area of the sting does not prevent the distribution of the virus. The best prospect of relief seems to lie at present in the eradication of the mice so far as this is practicable. Thus far, attempts at treatment with preparations of iodin, mercury, arsenic, quinin or dyes have proved unavailing."



INTERNAL FACE OF INCISORS OF THE CALF.



FACE OF INCISORS AT 2 YEARS.

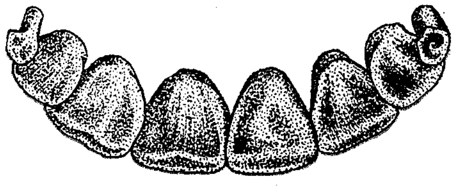


FACE OF INCISORS AT 3 YEARS.

FAREWELL, YELLOW FEVER

AMERICA, which gave the world a new and terrible plague, has wiped it out, according to word received from Major General William C. Gorgas. The New York "Times", in commenting editorially on this news, notes that yellow fever was unknown to the rest of the world before Columbus discovered America. The voyagers to the new land quickly carried the pestilence to their home ports, and soon it was creating havoc in Europe and Asia. Spain, as the home port of most of the early navigators to the New World, naturally suffered most, and there was wave after wave of the plague, which claimed thousands of lives. He goes on:

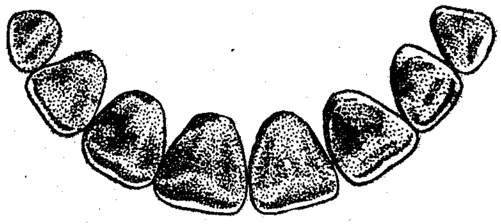
"With the settlement of the colonies the fever, always present in the tropical sections, made periodical invasions of the more northern latitudes. New York and Boston suffered severely, even up to comparatively recent years. A disease unknown until the end of the fifteenth century had become one of the world's most deadly plagues. It was the the period immediately following the close of the Spanish-American War that saw the beginning of the end of yellow fever. In 1900 Dr. Walter Reed, heading a commission of doctors, went to Cuba to investigate, not the cure but the cause of the plague. First demonstrating the fallacy of the theory that yellow fever was caused by bacilli, they later demonstrated that the fever was caused by the bite of a certain kind of mosquito, the stegomyia, which had first become infected by biting an infected person. The experiments proved that the disease was transmitted only in this way. Since that discovery the terrors of yellow fever have waned rapidly. By exterminating the guilty insect, the disease has been driven from stronghold after stronghold. The final extermination of this plague was one of the tasks undertaken by the Rockefeller Foundation. A commission, headed by Dr. Gorgas, had just succeeded in driving it back into the two or three places in South America where it was endemic, and was preparing to move on the outer works and exterminate the last remaining vestige of the disease when the Great War broke out and the experts were called to a more pressing campaign. Sentries were left on guard, however, and as soon as Dr. Gorgas was relieved from military service he took up again the fight on yellow fever. Now, according to a dispatch from Panama, Dr. Gorgas reports that the fight is won. The last remaining plague spot was Guayaquil, Ecuador. Dr. Gorgas, returning from this West Coast port, announces that he believes the last trace of the disease has been eradicated, bringing about the definite end of the yellow fever menace, the first of the great diseases to suffer extirpation."



INTERNAL FACE OF INCISORS AT 4 YEARS.

HOW TO TELL A COW'S AGE

EACH YEAR OF LIFE leaves its mark on the teeth of cattle, so that their age may be told by inspection of the mouth. The same is true of horses, of course, which is the origin of the proverb, "Never look a gift horse in the mouth." In other words, it is improper to inquire too openly into the quality of a gift. The proverb says nothing about cows, which is perhaps the reason that Farmers' Bulletin 1066, just issued by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, confines its attention to beef creatures. We quote from an abstract in the "Weekly News Letter" of the Department (Washington, Oct. 8).



INTERNAL FACE OF INCISORS AT 5 YEARS.

"Cattle have eight incisor teeth, all in the lower jaw. In the calf at birth two or more of the temporary or first incisor teeth are present. With the first month the entire eight incisors have appeared.

"As the animal approaches 2 years of age the center pair of temporary incisor teeth or pinchers are replaced by the permanent pinchers which at 2 years attain full development.

"At from 2½ to 3 years the permanent first intermediates are cut and are usually fully developed at 3 years.

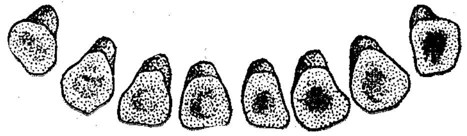
"At 3½ years the second intermediates or laterals are cut. They are on a level with the first intermediates and begin to wear at 4 years.

"At 4½ to 5 years the corner teeth are replaced, the animal at 5 years having the full complement of incisors with the corners fully developed.

"At 5 to 6 years there is a leveling of the permanent pinchers, the pinchers usually being leveled at 6 and both pairs of intermediates partially leveled and the corner incisors showing wear.

"From 7 to 8 the pinchers are noticeably worn; from 8 to 9 the middle pairs, and by 10 years the corner teeth.

"After 6 years the arch gradually loses its rounded contour and becomes nearly straight by the 12th year. In the meantime the teeth have become triangular in shape, distinctly separated, and show the progressive wearing to stubs."



INTERNAL FACE OF INCISORS AT 12 YEARS.

LETTERS - AND - ART

GERMAN OPERA UNDER DIFFICULTIES

"OUR FRIENDS THE GERMANS may or may not succeed in forcing German opera down the ears of New York with the aid of injunctions and police squads," remarked the New York "Tribune",and the event proved they were unequal to the task. Opera of the lighter sort, not Wagner except in shreds and patches, was sung in German according to schedule at the Lexington Theater, in New York, while an unorganized body of men in the uniform of the country, and representing the sentiments of the American Legion, surged outside the building and bore signs of their disapproval. Some of them wore placards bearing the legend, "The Germans murdered our boys." The Mayor of New York forbade the performance on the second night, and voices were stilled. A justice was found, however, to grant a temporary injunction restraining the New York Police Department from interfering with these operatic performances, and the duel of forces was resumed on the third night. Inside the Lexington Theater the singers, some of them favorites of other days at the Metropolitan, pursued their roles until one was obliged to dodge eggs thrown at him from a side box,while outside the police handled an angry crowd in such way that almost fatal injuries were received by one at least. Mr. Otto Goritz,the director-general of the Star Opera Company giving the performances, is the one long charged with singing at the home of Mme. Gadski-Tauscher the song celebrating the sinking of the "Lusitania." In the Evening "Sun" he is quoted as admitting the fact, but adding," Why any one is bringing up the subject now is something that I cannot understand." Such a failure on the part of Germans "to understand" is what occasions the rest of the "Tribune's" comment:

"Frankly, we think there can be no question that the whole Lexington Theater project is a colossally stupid blunder, as typically Prussian and ill advised as the invasion of Belgium, or the U-boat campaign or any of the other gross errors of the Prussian mind in the war.

"The episode will serve Germany ill in two respects. It will react immediately against German music and musicians, to make them distasteful and hateful, as they were not, or, at any rate, as they were rapidly ceasing to be. It will confirm the all too common view that Germany is still Prussia and always will be.

"The extremes of passion are rapidly dying down in America, as in every other country. German music was finding its way back into programs. An Austrian violinist and composer, who had borne himself with dignity and reserve throughout the war--Fritz Kreisler --had been cordially welcomed in his first operatic venture. The processes of healing and reconciliation were taking their natural course. We have in thousands of loyal Americans of German blood the best of reasons for giving the German people of the future every opportunity to demonstrate their will to start afresh and recover their lost position in the world.

"The Lexington Theater venture is not in any wise a fresh start, but is a repetition of the exact Prussian spirit which applauded the Lusitania sinking and convinced the world of the vicious barbarism of the modern German mind. If persisted in, these German rallies in behalf of the Fatherland will go far toward persuading Americans that it is hopeless to expect anything out of Germany save effrontery and force. Is there no new spirit in Germany born of the war to save Germany from her worst enemy, her old Prussian self?"

The opinion of other New York papers is not dissimilar, notably the "Times" which tells how such efforts may affect our Americans of German descent:

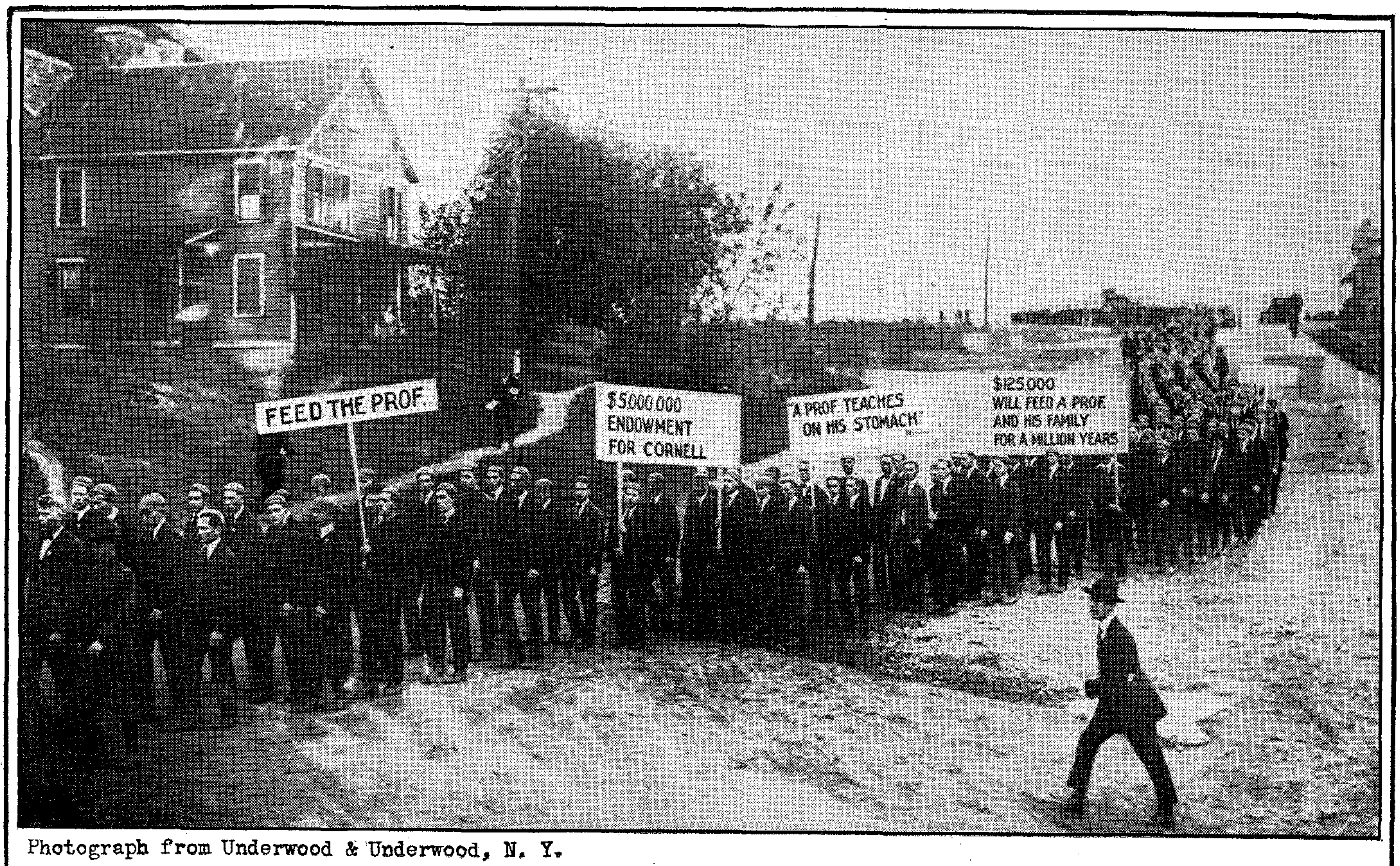
"Except as applied to the present attempt to revive German opera, the plea which a young matron made before Mayor Hylan would enlist no little sympathy. 'I am astonished at the continuation of the hate,' she said. 'I think that the people of German descent have suffered enough, when they had to send their sons to kill their relatives while they were being persecuted on this side at the same time. I have two little children, and if I am ostracized just because I have German blood in my veins I don't see how I can make good Americans of them.' It is true that even the most loyal of our citizens of German descent have suffered from the hatred of Germany, and it is true that a continuation of the hate is a grave menace to the Americanization which we all desire. Yet it was never more evident than at the Lexington Opera House that the chief fault lies with the tactlessness of Germans themselves--a tactlessness which it is difficult to distinguish from obstinate defiance of American opinion.

"In the disorders which occurred last Spring, on the occasion of a similar attempt, it was sufficiently evident that the present venture was likely to result in riot. Repeated warnings have been uttered by our former soldiers and sailors. Yet the opera was given, and with the collaboration of singers who, in the early years of the war, flaunted their allegiance to Germany, even flying the German flag until the very day when to do so was treason to the United States. The opera selected, moreover, contains a precious bit of propaganda -- a scene in which Germans are exhorted to remain true to their own masters and to despise the traditions of other nations. Even while contemplating their own misfortunes, it might have occurred to these Germans that others have fared as ill, or worse. The Allies have suffered the loss of millions in killed and wounded, the loss of countless fair cities and villages, the ruin of many a smiling countryside. And it was the Germans who 'willed the war,' as they first preached the gospel of hate."

When the critics turn their attention to what went on on the stage we find no high degree of enthusiasm over the artistic qualities of the performance.

The "Tribune's" critic deals in a languid key with the second performance,Lortzing's "Czar and Carpenter," feeling that the "egg barrage" "livened up things a bit," as the opera itself "is today distinctly out of date and even the admirable production given of it at the New Theater in 1909 failed to arouse any interest among the opera-going public." He adds:

"The audience did not fill half the seats in the orchestra, and the boxes were almost all empty. The chief enthusiasm of the evening was shown whenever Otto


FEED THE PROF.
$5,000,000 ENDOWMENT FOR CORNELL
"A PROF. TEACHES ON HIS STOMACH"
$125,000 WILL FEED A PROF. AND HIS FAMILY FOR A MILLION YEARS

Photograph from Underwood & Underwood, N. Y.

CORNELL STUDENTS APPEAL FOR "PROFS,"

With the slogan "$125,000 will feed a Prof and his family for a million years."

Goritz appeared. This gentlemen had during the afternoon confessed to his singing of a song shortly after the Lusitania massacre, in which he praised the U-boat

We turn now to the "Illustrated Daily News":

"Although nearly four years have come and gone since the night of December 31, 1915, a parody on a song from Nessler's 'Trompeter von Sakkingen,' which was the musical hit at a New Year's eve party at the home of Mrs. Hans Tauscher, better known to music lovers as Mme. Gadski, has come back to plague Otto Goritz, who is attempting to re-establish German opera at the Lexington Theatre.

"The parody glorified the late German war aims and celebrated the sinking of the Lusitania. Director Goritz not only admitted writing it but even permitted Manager Henry B. Hertz, of the Star Opera Company, to furnish a copy of the song.

"'I thought the question was dead long ago,' said the director.' I have lived in this country a long time and expect to stay here. My daughters were born here and I am educating them here. What interest is it now?'

"A translation of one of the verses of the parody, all of which rhyme in the German, is as follows:

"The clouds are gathering, a ship plows
through the waves,
Filled with ammunition to the top,
America puts a Yankee on every ship as
a safeguard.
Suddenly the ship begins to vibrate,
For never will a U-boat be idle,
God save you, we had to give you one.
God save you and Neptune greet you."

The decision of the Courts ruled finally against opera sung in the German language prior to the ratification of the Treaty of Peace; but the managers announce their intention of continuing to present the operas with a change to English words.

THE COLLEGE CRY FOR FUNDS

THAT YOUTH TAKES ITS PROBLEMS LIGHTLY has seldom had a better illustration than in the difference between "student levity and faculty seriousness" at Cornell. The phrase is coined by the New York "Evening Post" when it reads on "the banner with the strange device" that "$125,000 will feed a Prof. and his family for 1,000,000 years," which issued from student quarters. At the same time "President Schurman declares that nothing less than the future of American civilization is at stake." Cornell has joined Harvard, Yale, and Princeton in their public request for millions. The resources as well as the loyalty of the alumni bodies of these institutions are undergoing a strain, but the reports indicate that they are bearing the strain without breaking. From the Harvard $15,000,000 ideal all the way down to the modest request for "some more," almost every college and school finds its resources inadequate to its needs. The principal need is more money to pay better salaries to professors and teachers. The position of these public servants in the wage scale is impressively presented by President Hibben of Harvard in the "American Magazine." In doing this he also draws upon a statement of President Hadley of Yale:

"In the ten years between 1905 and 1915 the average salary of a full professor at Princeton increased only eight per cent, and since 1915 there has been but a slight trend upward. Were the money available it would be gladly paid. It is not pleasant to know that instructors have been starting at $1,200 a year while our head mason and head plumber are getting $1,380. Under these conditions it is not surprising that the families of many college teachers have meat only once in two weeks, that one family decided recently to stop eating it altogether.

"Discussing this same deplorable situation, the President of Yale University said in a recent address:

"'The annual contribution of the faculty to Yale, measured in money, measured by the difference between what they get here and what they could receive elsewhere, amounts to at least $200,000, each year, and it is not improbably twice that sum....In most of our departments we still stand on the salary scale of 1910.'

"This point may be illuminated by extracts from a table of the earnings of the class of 1901 at Princeton, compiled after the members had been out of college for ten years. Some of the average salaries were:

Manufacturers	$ 6,098.11
Brokers	18,900.00
Real estate	3,575.00
Accountants	2,365.40
Mercantile	4,773.80
Insurance	3,120.00
Physicians	3,094.45
Lawyers	4,994.88
Transportation men	5,875.00
Teachers	1,779.16

"This table was made several years ago. Were it to be revised to-day, the earnings of brokers, lawyers, manufacturers, and others would be much greater, while the earnings of men in the teaching profession would probably show an unimpressive comparison."

Taking the appeal printed in the Lexington "Herald" for Kentucky institutions as a typical one, we find it asserted that the same general circumstances surround those who direct the destinies of the schools and colleges in Kentucky that surround the instructors and professors in the comparitively rich institutions of learning:

"In some aspects it is of even more importance that the teachers in the primary schools shall receive such compensation as will maintain them in comfort and induce men and women of ability and spirit to continue to teach. Unless there is a material increase in the salaries paid teachers it will soon become impossible to retain as teachers to train the oncoming generations men and women who by reason of capacity, personality and education are fitted to train the generations who will quickly assume the direction of the affairs of this country.

"It is of vital importance to the future of Lexington that there shall be better school facilities, more ample accommodations for the children, and equally important that the teachers shall receive a living wage. It is of equal importance to the State that the country teachers shall receive a living wage, and that the country schoolhouses of the State shall be sufficient in size and equipment and in arrangement for comfort and health to educate the children of the State."

The position of the small college may be more precarious than either rich university or public school, and a new "Wisconsin idea" is being tried to provide funds for nine of the State's voluntarily supported institutions. These nine--Marquette University, and Beloit, Campion, Carroll, Lawrence, Milton, Milwaukee-Downer, Northland and Ripon Colleges -- banded together in the Wisconsin Colleges Associated, are making a united plea to the public, and will pro rata the sum raised among themselves. Says the Madison "Democrat":

"Wisconsin is leading the way in a movement destined to become nation-wide. It believes the day of idividual drives for small colleges is past.

"It is gratifying to see that great principles of consolidation toward the end of strengthened public service which came out of the world war find a continued expression in a union of the agencies controlling the higher educational institutions of the state. Certainly it is a most significant achievement in American education for denominational and undenominational, Catholic and Protestant groups, to associate themselves in solving problems common to them all."

Several Wisconsin papers remind us that such men as Elihu Root and Charles W. Fairbanks, former Vice-President, have said that it is in colleges of 300 students or so that the closest studying in the country is done.

But the "Journal" (Ladysmith), showing that Wisconsin opinion is still not unanimous, says the plea "is a bunch of stuff intended to induce people to dig up real money for support of the dinky little private public colleges of the state." Also, "A lack of popular interest in these little institutions doesn't seem so strange to us. They never ppeared to have any real good reason for existence." Then as if to clinch it:

"Lincoln didn't enjoy the privilege of an endowed college and the consequence was that he got the habit of thinking and became a radical and stirred up all sorts of trouble. If only some nice paternal private college had steered Lincoln through Greek, philosophy and theology, he would have learned better than to stir up strife against an institution made sacred by age."

But the Milwaukee "Journal", lately accorded by publishers the honor of having been the most valuable newspaper in the United States from a national viewpoint in 1918, says:

"The purpose of these leaders who have sunk minor differences is to serve Wisconsin. These privately endowed colleges have the noble record of having given an education to 50,000 young men and women. Their combined enrollment about equals that of the state university. To maintain and to raise their standards, they must pay more to their instructors whose share in the general increase of prices and rewards has been long delayed."

Dr. S. P. Capen, representing the United States Bureau of Education, is reported by Milwaukee papers to have said at a public dinner:

"It is only because of the grouping of the colleges together that this kind of a campaign could be recognized by the United States Bureau of Education. If it were for one institution, it would be impossible for United States to endorse it publicly.

"From the national point of view, it is a most striking campaign, since for the first time in my knowledge, a group of institutions representing wholly different purposes and relations have come together to present their case of higher education."

AN ARMOR SUIT FOR A GIANT

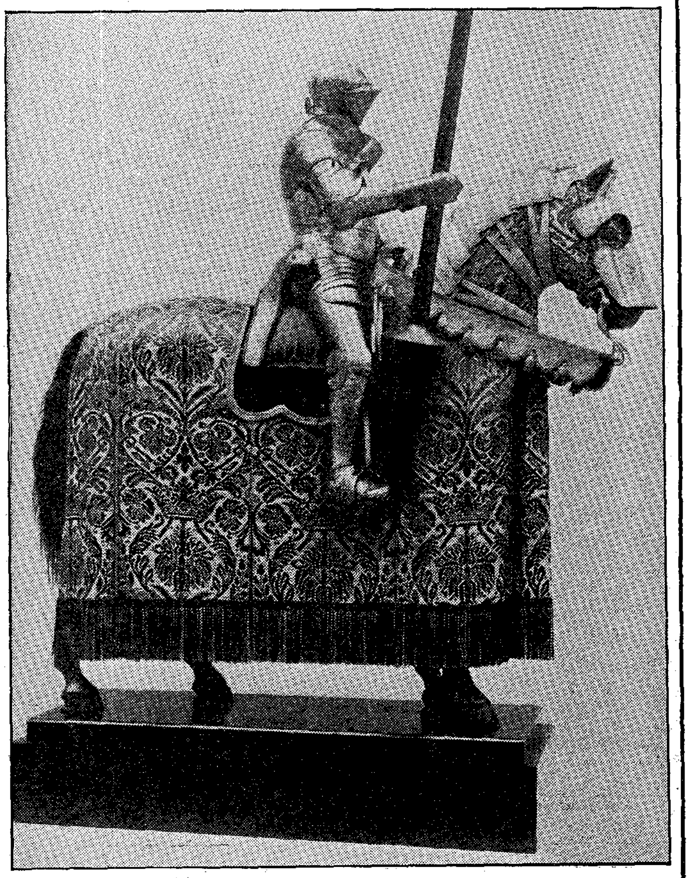
"BELIEVE ME, 'the finest suit of armor in the world---yes, in the world,'" according to the "most distinguished pupil of the veteran expert Baron de Cosson," speaking of the latest acquisition of the Metropolitan Museum of Art. Only the speaker, being an Englishman instead of an American, said "Take my word for it." The suit was acquired for the Museum after a campaign of thirty years, and the bargain was sealed in 1914 when the submarine dangers made it seem wise to hold the treasure in Paris. Then came a day when the "Big Berthas" drove it to Bordeaux in the ignominious confession that its defensive properties were made for a milder form of warfare. Mr. Bashford Dean, the Metropolitan's curator of armor, tells in the Museum "Bulletin" (October) how Mr. Riggs first saw the suit thirty years ago at the Exposition Militaire Retrospective in Paris, and decided, "on a single view," that "the armor was too important to remain in private hands." So---

"He began demarches which resulted finally in bringing it to the Metropolitan Museum of Art. To this end he brought into play diplomacy, persistence, influence, and a substantial monetary contribution. His success, none the less, was remarkable, since the difficulties he surmounted were many. For one thing the ducal owner of the armor, in whose family it was an heirloom, was, from our point of view, singularly unreasonable: he insisted that he was unwilling to part with it; the psychological crisis when he would allow it to pass out of his hands must, therefore, be awaited patiently (and there does come, as the veteran collector knew, a propitious moment in cases of this kind, though sometimes it appears only after the lapse of decades and may last literally but a moment). Then, too, there was ever the chance that in an unguarded instant the prize would be snapped up by some one else:--in point of fact, there came a time when a well-known and titled antiquary all but secured it, but he retired from competition promptly and generously when he learned that the Museum was on the point of making the purchase."

Unlike almost every other famous piece of armor dating as far back as 1527, as does this, the work is complete in nearly all its parts, "even to the high plated saddle, the long neck defense for the horse, and a beautiful horse helmet." Mr. Dean's enthusiasm is that of an expert:

"Further examination of the armor showed clearly that it was made by a person having extraordinary technical skill. He gave his plates broad, sweeping curves; he made his borders and ridges crisply; and he finished his details, such as hooks, pinions, buckles, with a precision and delicateness which are rare even in the best specimens. But, most interesting of all, as Mr. Riggs quickly noticed, he was a man of inventive ideas, and while in broad lines he was conservative, he did not hesitate to change long-established details. Thus he arranged his armor so that the great gorget, or neck defense, could be put in place after, not before, the breast- and back-plate were fitted to the shoulders: he also devised his plates at the knee in such a way that they would fold together fan fashion and become less prominent in actual use. Then, too, he inserted unusual features in gauntlets, hip-plates, back-plates, and lance rest, as we should some day describe in detail.

"As one looks at the armor, one wonders where it was made and by whom it was worn. The first question may not now be solved; the second may be given a very probable, if not a final answer. The armor, we believe from its type of decoration, is either Italian or French. As a single argument in favor of an Italian origin we observe that in its decoration it shows at several points the arms of the Visconti (Milan) -- a child in the article of being swallowed by a serpent. On the other hand, we recall that in general this ornament is not an uncommon one, and that it may here have been used merely as a motif in decoration, like the mermaids and mermen which appear nearby, or elephants, castles, owls, amorini, and seraphim, or the labors of Hercules. Besides, we know no specimen of Italian workmanship which resembles the present one, and the type of ornament impresses us as French - Francis I; and its affinities are even rather on the Spanish side of France than on the Italian; thus the arm pieces show a curious elbow guard well known in Spanish armor of early date."



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THE WORLD'S FINEST ARMOR.

Of gilded and engraved metal, the gift of William Riggs, now erected in the main hall of the Metropolitan Museum.

The armor, whether or not made for Sieur Jacques Gourdon de Genouilhac, was at least owned by him, and his story is well known:

"He was the nephew of a prominent statesman and artillerist. In his early years he was a page of Louis XII, and later his squire. In the Italian war he was in Turin with the King in 1483 and in Naples a year later. His career was a successful one; he was rewarded with lands, governorships, and titles. His fortunes were not injured by the successior of Francis I; he climbed to even higher posts at court, and when the King decided in his turn to invade Italy, Genouilhac followed him as his Grand Master of Ordnance; but his second visit there was a painful one, for, in the disaster at Pavia, he, like his patron, fell into the enemy's hands."

RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE

THE KNIGHTS' SOUL SAVING METHODS

IT WAS BROWNING who thought it was "hard enough to save one's soul," but Mr. John B. Kennedy, of the Knights of Columbus, thinks soul saving would be easy enough if we had only the soul to think about. But, entering into the problem are "bodies requiring, according to the best American scientific diagnosis, three square meals a day to insure correct functioning." Uplift movements, he says, "overlook the law of gravity;" but the Knights of Columbus, "in launching their nation-wide educational movement, have first paid expert and complete attention to 'the proximate object'---the bettering of the average man's livelihood." Mr. Kennedy, writing in "The Outlook" (New York) shows how the very beginning of this educational scheme of the Knights has manifested "striking results:"

"They have demonstrated during the few months that they have been operating technical schools in the large camps that it is no extraordinary thing to triple a man's earning capacity within the short space of nine weeks. They have taken boys who were $15-per-week shipping clerks before they enlisted in the Army; they have enrolled these boys in an intensive camp school course, and after nine weeks graduated them as motor mechanics--actually obtaining and making good in jobs paying $45 per week. Now they have twenty thousand officers and men attending their camp schools, and they teach a surprisingly comprehensive curriculum. They give intensive courses in law (specializing in business law, international law, and a thorough study of the League of Nations); courses in commercial science, secretaryship, bookkeeping, stenography, motor mechanics, aero-mechanics, welding, plumbing, telegraphy, radiography, and what they happily term American English (known, rather unpopularly, as Americanization), and French, Spanish, Italian, and German. Two major-generals are students in K. of C. camp schools, and the proportion of officer-students is according to their general numerical relation to enlisted men.

"All the subjects taught by the Knights are practical, designed to increase the service man's economic value to himself and his country. Furthermore, the schooling is an immense asset of morale--so much so that one camp commander made it obligatory for the men of his command to attend the K. of C. school."

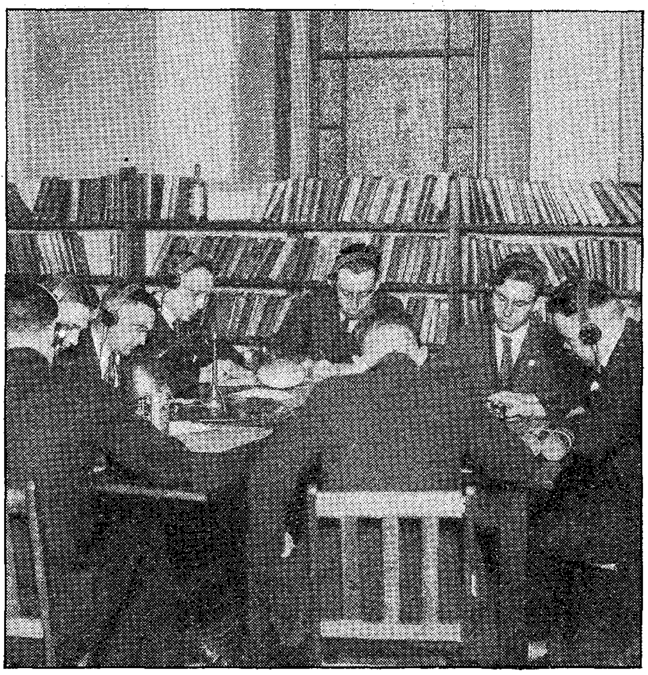


Photo by Harry J. Kelly. Boston

RADIO KNIGHTS.

A free evening school class of demobilized men in Boston formed by the Knights of Columbus for the pursuit of radio science.

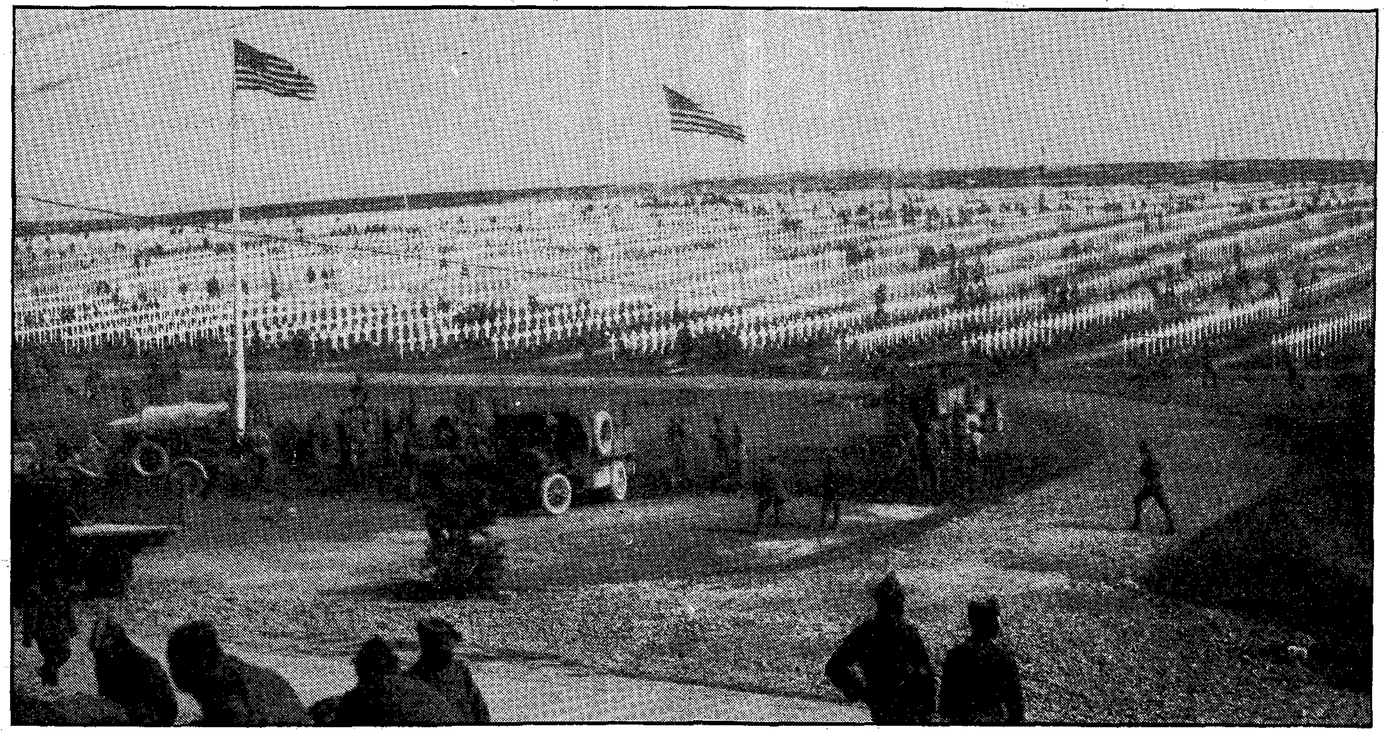
In the near future the work of the Knights will be done principally outside the camps, and they have in operation, so we are informed, "a most ambitious program, unquestionably the most striking educational endeavor to be undertaken by a private organization with its own funds." Thus:

"Through their eighteen hundred councils the Knights are instituting a nation-wide chain of what are called supplementary schools. Those schools, co-operating with municipal and State educational bodies, from whom they will derive their diploma prerogatives, teach the subjects above enumerated. They teach these subjects to men who desire to learn them. To others so situated that they do not need what is termed an 'earn-a-living' course the Knights offer cultural courses.

"With the advice of some of the Nation's most renowned educators to guide them, the Knights are able to offer instruction in the humanities, cultural education which the average man who has never had the advantage of college training would not otherwise receive save by undirected reading. Already the Knights have six hundred thousand potential students for these schools among their own membership, to which admission is not restricted, others not members of the organization nor of the Catholic communion being readily admitted. Indeed, it is proposed eventually to extend the advantages of these K. of C. supplementary schools to women. Many thousands of applications to enter these schools, which will be operated chiefly at night, are pouring into K. of C. councils from men not Knights or Catholics.

"In addition to these two large movements, military and civil, in education, both working in conjunction with the remarkably successful K. of C. employment system which has already found positions for over one hundred and fifty thousand men in the last six months, the Knights have achieved a substantial bit of reconstruction by providing one hundred full scholarships, fifty in technical institutions and fifty in academic colleges, for qualifying service men. These, together with some three hundred scholarships maintained by the national body and State councils of the K. of C., constitute a permanent asset of good human timber for the nations reforming after the war.

"Just as the nation gave its full energies towards winning the war, no distinctions of creed availing -- this pleasant and efficient fact being especially demonstrated in war relief work -- so the Knights of Col-



THE AMERICAN CEMETERY AT ROMAGNE.
This picture of activity in a plot where there are 30,000
American graves shows that our dead are not neglected.

umbus are throwing open all their educational advantages to Americans regardless of creed. It is costing them all sorts of their own dollars, just as their war relief work did, but the results for the nation cannot be measured by the dollar sign. Even by the rigid test of economic gain, this K. of C. educational movement can show thousands of increasingly productive human units.

"The Knights believe they have found the real prevention of exaggerated radicalism,known as Bolshevism. They know that religion well practiced is the surest bulwark against Bolshevism; but they also know that economic satisfaction derived from educational progress is an excellent and formidable ally for spiritual restraint. They are, to put the thing in a phrase, teaching Americans to take stock in their country instead of knocking their country; they are providing durable means of levitation and leaving it to the subject to uplift himself.

"Their entire educational work is devoid of religious approach, although it is solidly established in religious tradition. They not only teach the Constitution (its explanation forms one of their courses), but they demonstrate the sweet reasonableness of practicing the pursuit of happiness.

NO REVISED HYMNAL -- Many churchgoers and others, thinks the Detroit "Free Press", will hear with approval that the proposition to revise the Episcipal Hymnal was voted down at the convention held in Detroit. For---

"Most of its inclusions, particularly those retained from the prayerbook, through familiarity and association are dear to the children of the church who have their special favorites among them. In most instances the melody is so happily married to the words that disassociation is difficult. The stirring air of 'Coronation' is suited to the triumphant adjuration, All hail the power of Jesus' name;' the plaintive notes of 'Rock of Ages' fits the prayer-like spirit; we cannot well sever the swelling dignity of 'Old Hundred' from the words so often sung to it."

OUR REMEMBERED DEAD

WHAT LOOKED LIKE NEGLECT to the eyes of a mother visiting one of our soldiers' cemeteries in France is now explained as being in reality only the inevitable appearance of such during a transition period. Mrs. Edward McClure Peters recently wrote to the New York "Tribune" describing her visit to the field of our dead at Thiaucourt, and the painful impression she received there. Mr. Charles Moore, chairman of the Commission of Fine Arts, is now out with a reply which does not dispute the chief allegations of Mrs. Peters, but says that "the subject of the graves of American soldiers in France is receiving the joint consideration of the War Department and the National Commission." Particular inquiries as to the statements contained in Mrs. Peters's letter have been made by this joint agency, with results such as Mr. Moore here sets forth:

"The intention of the War Department is to make the American cemeteries in France of such character that they shall be indeed 'Fields of Honor' and that it will be a high distinction to have one's relatives buried therein. In order to accomplish this result, careful planning and much study must be given to the problem; also certain serious obstacles must be overcome, as is inevitably the case in creating new cemeteries anywhere. Practically all the large cemeteries in France were created during the past summer, which happened to be one of the driest seasons for many years. As a result the cemeteries still have a new and unfinished appearance, which will disappear when grass and trees have a chance to grow.

"Inspections of the cemeteries are made monthly by supervisors and hence it was not extraordinary that the care-taker at Thiaucourt had not seen an inspector for three weeks. The War Department has issued orders permitting wreaths and other private decorations on graves. It is true that there are at present incorrect names, due to the absence of identification tags. In these cases the identification letters used have in some instances proved incorrect. All data on crosses are being compared with data on individual casualty cards and in time corrections will be made, but this is a big task--it involves careful work, and several months will be required to complete it. There is absolutely no discrimination between officers and men. In some cases the concentration of bodies was such that the bodies of officers were grouped together and the men were similarly grouped, but this was not due to intention.

"General plans for the American Cemeteries in France are now being made, but in so far as planning has been necessary, the most approved plans of American cemeteries have been used in France. All such cemeteries have white fences around them, the paths are graveled, and grass has been provided, as far as weather conditions permit. Crosses in all cemeteries will have to be straightened from time to time until the ground is thoroughly settled; but it is the intention to provide a stone for each grave as soon as Congress provides funds for this purpose. The stone to be used has been designed by a competent architect working with the Commission of Fine Arts, and when these stones are set up they will compare favorably with those of England and France.

"The letter is incorrect in the statement that Menil-la-Tour is in French care. It is an American cemetery, cared for by Americans. Comparisons to be just should be made between cemeteries of equal age in the United States and military cemeteries in France. If comparison be made on this basis, it is evident from the photographs on file in the office of the Quartermaster General that the locations are excellent, that the care given to the graves is increasingly good and that the plans which are being developed are such as to make these cemeteries sacred places, to which relatives and friends may repair with the certainty of finding that the graves are respected and honored, even beyond those in any military cemetery in our own country."

In addition to the words here written on the matter of details we find the sense of responsibility by the organizations in charge of the cemeteries exprest in the "Evening Star" (Washington).

"In time the names of Suresnes and St. Mihiel will come to be as familiar to American ears as Arlington now is. Thither American travelers will make their way as visitors now resort to Arlington; and on each recurring Decoration day pious Americans abroad will gather to do honor to their country's dead, as they honor the heroes who sleep in the national cemetery of our own land.

"All the lessons learned in caring for our own national cemeteries, together with suggestions coming from British and colonial solutions of similar problems, are being considered by the War Department in dealing with this sacred subject. The feelings that prevail in regard to the dead are among the tenderest of human emotions, and no memorials that shall be erected in the United States, no matter how artistic or how costly, will express the depth of sentiment which these French military cemeteries will express. To have the name of a son, a father or a brother carved on an individual stone erected on the field of honor is as near a title to nobility as one can attain in this democratic land. Death comes as the great equalizer; so officer and private--soldiers both-- are to have equal recognition in those far-flung, white-uniformed ranks drawn up for the last parade.

"In time, trees arching over the graves will bring that solemn peace which is the pervading spirit of Arlington; and at appropiate places in the design memorials expressive of the sentiments and ideals which took our boys into the war will be set up. These should be (and they probably will be) designed and executed by the most competent of American sculptors."

METHODIST FUND FOR AGED MINISTERS

THE CHURCH CANNOT "ORGANIZE" to assure adequate salaries for its effective ministers, though it may and does for its superannuates. The story of the provision made by the Methodists for this latter class show that "the oldest organization of the church, the 'Chartered Fund,' was an early attempt at permanent enowment" for its aged and retired clergy. The statements, presented to "The Congregationalist" (Boston) by Dr. Joseph B. Hingeley, corresponding secretary of the M. E. Board of Conference Claimants, are accompanied by an additional reminder from William E. Sweet that "the church, as a matter of self-preservation, must give adequate salaries to their ministers, if they are to hold them or if they are to attract young men of promise and ability into the ministry. Such men will not enter the ministry if they are to be constantly harassed and worried about the financial needs of the future." This is the question for the individual church. The man who has served his day and generation must look to the denominational head of his church for succor from want, and Mr. Hingeley's article attempts to show that in the large fund the Methodists aim to secure for this purpose there is no sense of charity but fair requital for service already rendered. He writes:

"An annual collection for superannuates has been taken from the beginning. The profits of the Book Concern, now a million dollars each quadrennium, have always gone to them. But it was not until 1908 that a board was created, charged with the duty of looking after the interests of Conference Claimants -- a generic term which includes the retired ministers, and the widows and dependent children of deceased ministers. At that time $600,000 was distributed annually; but in 1918 the distribution amounted to $1,398,000, and reports indicate that during the present year it will be a million and a half dollars. Meanwhile endowments have grown from about $2,000,000 to over $14,000,000, and will ultimately exceed $20,000,000. 'Centenary' activities hindered work for endowments but it will be resumed in 1920, including the increase of the general or connectional Permanent Fund of the Board to $5,000,000."

The essential principles are as follows:

" 1. 'The claim for a comfortable support inheres in the ministry.' It is not a super-added gift, gratuity or charity.

" 2. 'Such claim is not invalidated by retirement.' The retired minister's claim for support is as valid as that of the pastor, district superintendent, or bishop, all are in a common budget, disbursed on a prorating principle.

" 3. When a minister dies his inherent claim goes to his wife and dependent children.

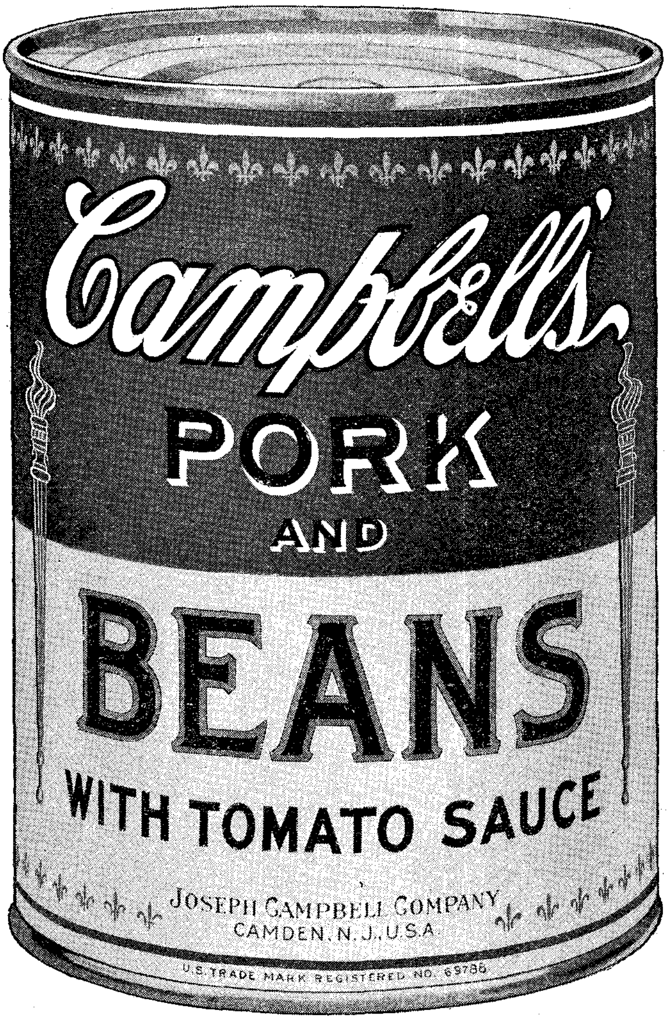
" 4. Each claimant is paid an annuity, each dependent child is one-fifth of what the father's claim would be. Rates vary from $3.00 to $21.00.

" 5. An additional amount is provided by the Board of Conference Claimants to assist those whose annuity is inadequate.

" 6. Successful campaigns for endowments have been carried on under the general supervision of the board.

" 7. There are no contributory features in the plan. The Methodist theory of the relation of the laity and the ministry is that the laymen furnish a support for the ministers in order that they can render service."

MADE BY THE MAKERS OF CAMPBELL'S SOUPS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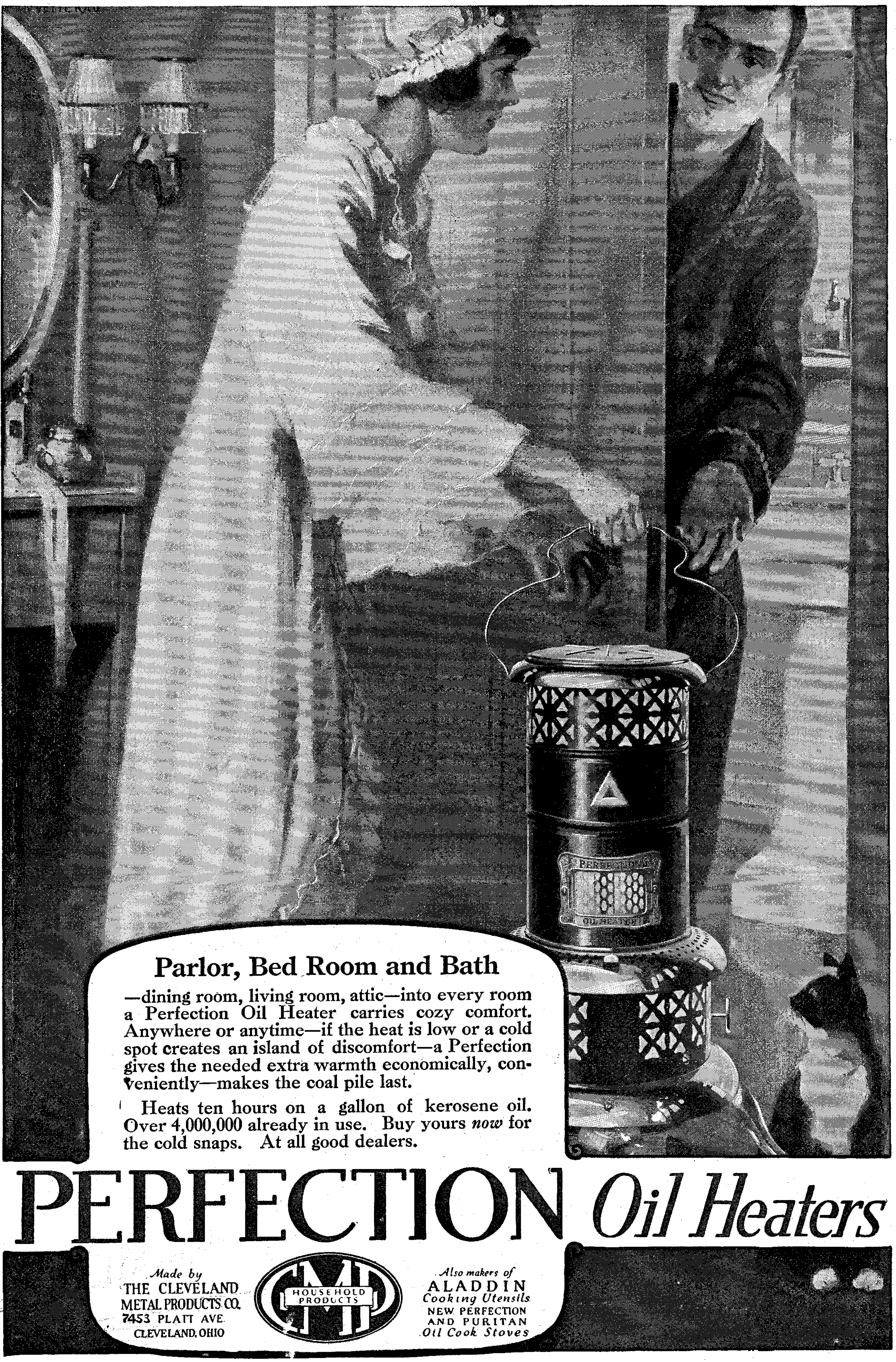

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CURRENT - POETRY

Though it seems late in the day to reply to Rudyard Kipling's "The Sons of Martha," labor conditions in all parts of the world are such that a poem to "The Sons of Mary" in the New York "Tribune" may be said to be timed to the hour. It will be remembered that in "The Sons of Martha," Mr. Kipling tells us that "Her sons must wait upon Mary's sons, world without end, reprieve, or rest," because "She lost her temper once, and because she was rude to the Lord, her Guest." We are told further that it is the care of the Sons of Martha "in all the ages, to take the buffet and cushion the shock." But we now live in a much altered world, as may be judged from the following lines by "G. S. B":

THE SONS OF MARY
By G. S. B.

The Sons of Martha have not to worry--of that their tetrarchs will take good care:
And they care not a whit for the Sons of Mary, what they must suffer or how they fare.
The Sons of Martha demand an increase (a favorite indoor game that they play):
They spout and they riot until they win it--and Mary's Sons are the lads that pay.

The Sons of Mary in all the ages have dared the venture and taken the chance;
They explore earth's riches and plan the bridges, invent the machinery, design the plants.
It is through them that on every work-day the Sons of Martha have work to do,
It is through them that on every pay-day the Sons of Martha get every sou.

They say to the railways, "Be ye fashioned." They say to the ships of the air, "Go, fly."
They train the youth and they heal the stricken; the tears of the mourner they help to dry.
They draft the maps and they paint the pictures; they carve the statue; the speech they speak--
While the Sons of Martha are seeking solely to do less labor for more per week.

The Sons of Mary their lives have given to fight the fever and purge the filth;
They graft the scion, they grow the blossom, they keep the fields of the world in tilth.
They write the book and they chant the poem, they make the music and dream the dream:
They to the Truth bear unselfish witness: they have the vision, they see the Gleam.

They do not preach that their only duties are spreading dissension and going on strike;
They do not teach that it's square and decent to scamp their work as they damn well like.
They aim to uphold a mind of fairness, not class suspicion and social strife.
They, too, must think of making a living -- but they sometimes think of making a life.

And the Sons of Martha esteem this silly, convinced that Fortune will yield reward
To him that has the most brazen thorax, the lightest head and the strongest sword.
This, it seems, is the sum of their Credo -- this is the way their reasoning runs:
"Let's force the birthright and seize the blessing, and lay the burden on Mary's Sons!"

The deftness of expression and grace of feeling characteristic of Caroline Duer's writings, whether in prose or verse, show to advantage in stanzas on "Youth" in "Harpers Magazine."

YOUTH
By Caroline Duer

Who passes by this way? I see the grasses
Still quiver and the laurel branches sway.
Swift and sure-footed, whosoever passes,
For where the wild rose spreads her tangled masses,
Not one pink petal falls! Who passed this way?

Our secret path, that leads down to the river--
Down through the fields, down from the sun-swept hills---
Sacred and sealed to our two hearts forever!
At whose fleet footsteps do its grasses quiver?
Whose light touch in its laurel branches thrills?

Trespass who dares amongst our blossoming closes,
Winding our ways, shade-hidden to the shore?
What cruel chance to alien eyes exposes
Our dear, adventurous road beneath the roses?
Oh, child, all ages passed this way before.

A sea song in the Seattle "Post-Intelligencer" by Constance Lindsay Skinner is distinguished for the frank simplicity of its imagery and an easy sweep of rhythm.

SEA SONG
By Constance Lindsay Skinner.

Life, how much more
Shall thy tides compel me
From the calm shore?
Down the far ways of the winds,
And the deeps, impel me?

I hear thy song
Not as landsmen sing it!
Mine be the long
Roll of sea-drums, and the trump
As the thunders ring it.

Tone me deep bells,
Bells of surges breaking;
Where the storm swells
Toll my earth-sleep in the chimes
Of a spirit waking.

Nay! buried deep
On my coral pillows,
I shall not sleep--
Crooning my dirge through the boom
Of the cool green billows.

Another sea picture in the London "New Witness" reveals to us the tranquil flow of an estuary. The closing lines have a striking effect of climax.

THE ESTUARY
By William Kean Seymour.

Tranquil as massed opals, see
The calm, soft-curving estuary
Move by still heights of dreaming green
Where no grey track of wind is seen.
Subdued, deliberate, and grave
Sounds the long kiss of sand and wave,
Whilst the rock turns its sun parched face
To the cool, delicate embrace.

I take a glittering heap of sand
In the cupped hollow of my hand
And make a leakage where I see
Time fall into eternity.

EDUCATION - IN - AMERICANISM

Lessons in Patriotism prepared for THE LITERARY DIGEST and especially designed for School use

THE JAPANESE IN THE UNITED STATES

WHERE THEY ARE SETTLED -- The estimated Japanese population in the United States and Hawaii is 250,000 of which number about 110,000 are in Hawaii and 140,000 in the United States or the "mainland" as a Japanese authority quaintly phrased it. By far the largest proportion of Japanese is settled on the Pacific Coast where they are most numerously gathered in California. The State of Washington ranks next in its quota of Japanese inhabitants and Oregon follows Washington. Traveling from West to East we find many Japanese laborers in Idaho and Montana, in Utah and Colorado; but as we fare through the Middle West we find the Japanese population spread out more and more thinly. Arriving on the Atlantic coast we meet another considerable element of Japanese population. In the rural sections of California there are many Japanese who are farm laborers or tenant farmers who lease land and farm it as proprietors. In big cities such as San Francisco, Seattle and New York the Japanese are engaged in wholesale and retail trade. The wholesale houses are usually branches of important Japanese establishments in Japan and from this country they do a general business of export and import. Among exports the chief are cotton, iron and flour. There are many Japanese retail merchants in this country who deal in various commodities required by their compatriots here. Among these commodities are rice and manufactured foods, and such merchants are wholly dependent for their business on Japanese patronage. The general imports by the Japanese are tea, silk, and other articles of merchandise intended mainly for the American consumer.

JAPANESE PUBLICATIONS -- The Japanese publish about sixteen vernacular newspapers in this country and about six in Hawaii. There are, dailies, weeklies, semi-weeklies etc. The demand for the Japanese press comes from workers on farms, on railways or in any other occupation, who as a class are educated only in Japanese. These papers serve to make them know what Japan and what the United States stand for as well as what are the relations between the two countries.

As to the loyalty of the Japanese, we are told that it is one of the principles of the Japanese people that a man should be loyal to his adoptive country. Formerly when Japan was a congeries of almost independent provinces it frequently happened that a Japanese would go from one province to another and not infrequently it also happened that disputes would arise between these two countries. In all cases the Japanese was taught to remain loyal to his adoptive country and to uphold its honor. Another remark made on this point is that when influential Japanese visitors come to this country, their constant injunction to their countrymen is that they conduct their lives in full accord with the laws and spirit of the country in which they live.

JAPANESE IMMIGRATION -- Until late in the last century Japan sent no great numbers of emigrants to foreign countries, but in the 90's American sugar manufacturers requested Japan through the Hawaiian Government to let them have laborers to work on the plantations in Hawaii. The Japanese Government acceded to these proposals and sent workers to the Hawaiian Islands, which the Japanese found habitable and profitable to live in so that their number increased year by year. The immigrants who settled in Hawaii had originally no intention of coming to the United States, but came after the annexation of the islands because of the labor demand on the Pacific Coast, and because they were dissatisfied with the wages they were then receiving in Hawaii. The American workers on the Pacific Coast, it is recalled, were aroused by this influx and the racial question was disputed as never before.

SOCIAL ORGANIZATIONS OF THE JAPANESE -- Japanese benevolent organizations exist in cities like Seattle, Portland, San Francisco, Chicago, New York and other sections where there is sufficient number of Japanese. Although these bodies are all individual and separate, they coöperate very closely, as in the case of the Roosevelt Memorial when a general call to all the societies was issued by the Japanese Association of New York. In the larger cities the Japanese have also social clubs of which the best known on the east coast is the Nippon Club of New York. Coöperating with the Japanese benevolent organizations are the Japanese missions in this country, which are supported in some cases by Christian denominations of various affiliations. The chief object of the preachers and workers in these missions, we are told, is to elevate the standards of the Japanese in this country and to impart to them the ideas and spirit of American institutions. At present the Japanese are not on the same civic level as foreigners of other countries, it is pointed out, and their ambition is to attain equality with them.

JAPANESE STUDENTS -- Before the European War Japan sent most of her student classes to European institutions of learning. This became impracticable with the outbreak of the war and so the United States has been receiving the majority of Japanese students. They have found American educational methods in advance of certain European methods, and the Japanese Government will continue to send Japanese students to this country in increasing number. The Government, however, will resume sending Japanese students to European countries because it is its purpose to have the Japanese people well informed about the intellectual and educational procedure of all countries. Many Japanese women came here as students also, but by far the greater number come at their own expense. It is to be remembered, of course, that children born of Japanese in this country are Americans by the fact of birth. We are told that in spite of the facial difference between Japanese children and other American children they consider themselves thoroughly American. Outside the family circle they speak English exclusively. They are educated in the public schools, and if they are taken to Japan, we are told, they are restless and discontented and always eager to get back to the country they call "home."

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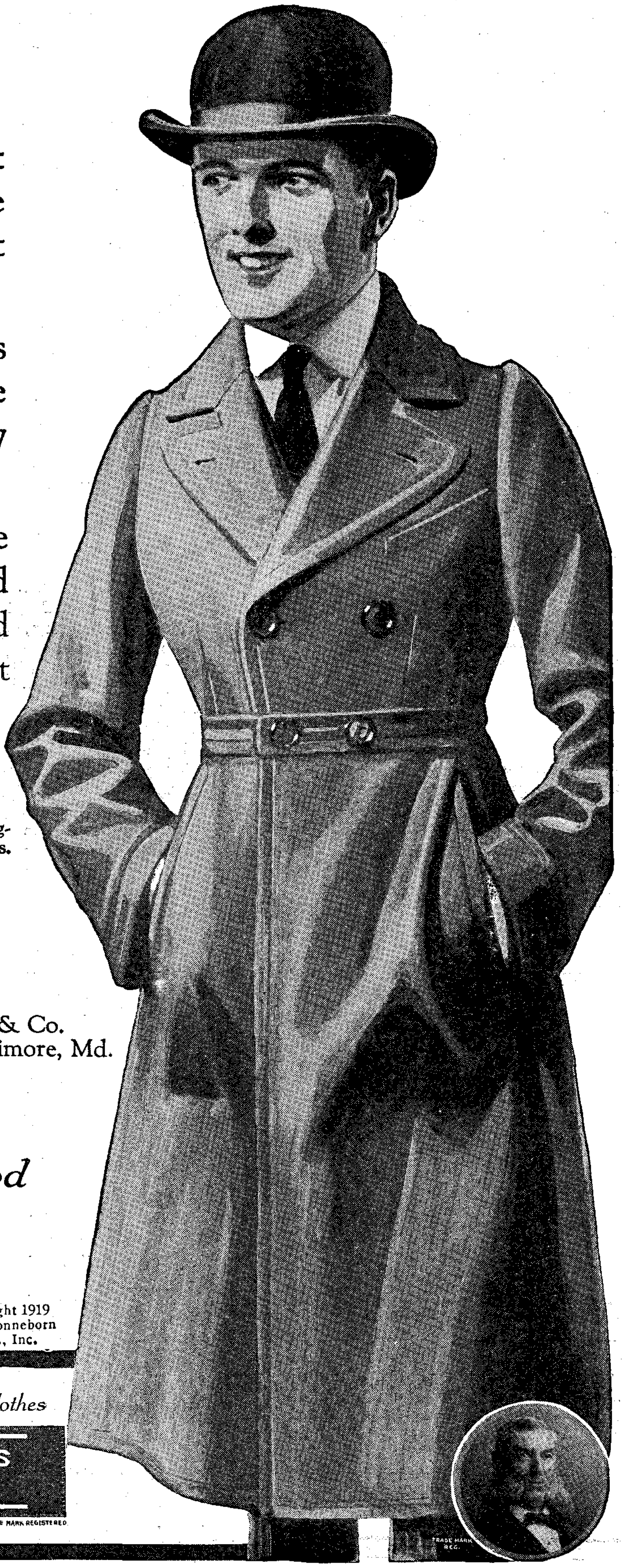

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WORLD-WIDE - TRADE - FACTS

WARTIME CHANGES IN WAGES

National Industrial Conference Board

AVERAGE WAGES OF MEN in eight leading industries, as measured by average hourly earnings, increased all the way from 74% to 112% during the period from September, 1914, to March, 1919, according to a report on "Wartime Changes in Wages" issued by the National Industrial Conference Board. Increases in weekly earnings of men ranged from 62% to 110%.

Percentage increases in earnings of female workers were broadly similar in the respective industries, with, however, a somewhat wider range.

The eight industries included were metal, cotton, wool, silk, boot and shoe, paper, rubber, and chemical manufacturing. The average results are based on payroll data for one week, usually the third week of September, for the years 1914 to 1918, and for the first week of March, 1919.

A noteworthy feature of the results is that the highest percentage increases in earnings often were recorded in cases where the absolute earnings were relatively low, or vice versa. Thus hourly earnings of male workers in cotton manufacturing increased over 100% as against an increase of about 70% for male workers in the metal manufacturing industries. Actual hourly earnings of the latter, however, were 50.2 cents in March, 1919, as compared with 38.9 cents for male cotton operatives. In the case of male workers in the rubber manufacturing industry, a high actual hourly average was accompanied by a high percentage rate of increase.

The increases shown were in most cases greater than the corresponding percentage increase in cost of living, which was placed by a previous report of the Board at 61.3% for the period from July, 1914, to March, 1919. "This fact indicates," says the report, "that these workers were in general able to maintain and even to improve their standard of living prevailing in 1914." The report emphasizes, however, that "comparisons of relative values afford no means whereby the adequacy of wages or living standards prevailing in either period can be determined. The comparisons simply afford an approximate idea of the extent to which the relationship between wages and living costs existing at the opening of the war was maintained or changed during the succeeding 4½ years." The report does not purport to discuss the question whether or to what extent wages should vary with changes in the cost of living.

Actual earnings of men were consistently greater than those of women. The report points out, however, that this fact does not afford conclusive evidence as to how far the principle of "equal pay for equal work" was applied, since the tasks at which men and women were engaged in any given industry, while often broadly similar, were not necessarily identical.

The highest average of hourly earnings of males for any of the eight industries was 61.2 cents, in rubber manufacturing; the lowest 38.9 cents, in cotton manufacturing. The corresponding averages in 1914 were 28.8 cents and 18.9 cents, respectively. Average hourly earnings of male workers in the metal trades were 50.2 cents in March, 1919, against 28.9 cents in September, 1914. The highest hourly average for women in 1919 was 32.8 cents, in wool manufacturing; the lowest 29.2 cents, in rubber manufacturing. The corresponding 1914 averages were 16.7 cents and 17.4 cents.

The highest average of weekly earnings of males for any industry in March, 1919, was $29.35, in rubber manufacturing; the lowest $17.10, in cotton manufacturing. The corresponding weekly averages in 1914 were $14.00 and $10.00, respectively. The September, 1918, average for male cotton-mill operatives was $20.60.

In the case of female workers, the highest average weekly earnings were $15.10, in silk manufacturing; the lowest $12.24, in the paper industry. In 1914 the corresponding averages were $7.49 and $7.47, respectively.

In the main, the percentage increases in earnings of pieceworkers were greater than in those of timeworkers. Actual earnings of pieceworkers were in a majority of cases likewise greater than those of timeworkers in the same occupational group, but the exceptions to this rule were rather numerous.

A summary of results by industries is given in Tables 1 and 2 below, which are based on total payroll data for the specified periods.

TABLE 1

Industries	AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS ONE WEEK IN Sept. 1914	Sept. 1918	March. 1919	PERCENTAGE INCREASES Sept.1914 to Sept.1918	Sept.1914 to March 1919
MALE WORKERS					
Metal	$ .289	$ .495	$ .502	71	74
Cotton	.189	.385	.389	104	106
Wool	.215	.424	.405	97	88
Silk	.230	.431	.453	88	97
Boots & Shoes	.292	.489	.539	67	85
Paper	.239	.448	.450	88	89
Rubber	.288	.575	.612	100	112
Chemical	.232	.445	.490	92	111
FEMALE WORKERS					
Metal	.149	.309	.314	107	111
Cotton	.152	.304	.312	100	105
Wool	.167	.329	.328	97	96
Silk	.156	.285	.312	83	100
Boots & Shoes	.192	.298	.308	55	60
Paper	.177	.294	.297	66	68
Rubber	.174	.247	.292	42	68

TABLE 2

Industries	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS ONE WEEK IN Sept. 1914	Sept. 1918	March 1919	PERCENTAGE INCREASES Sept.1914 to Sept.1918	Sept.1914 to March 1919
MALE WORKERS					
Metal	$13.18	$26.80	$24.75	103	88
Cotton	10.00	20.60	17.10	106	71
Wool	11.52	23.21	18.61	102	62
Silk	11.77	21.54	22.69	83	93
Boots & Shoes	14.70	24.04	25.90	64	76
Paper	12.73	22.40	22.40	76	76
Rubber	14.00	28.60	29.35	104	110
Chemical	12.85	26.80	26.20	109	104
FEMALE WORKERS					
Metal	6.45	14.35	14.50	122	125
Cotton	7.70	15.37	12.75	100	66
Wool	8.70	16.42	13.46	89	55
Silk	7.49	14.06	15.10	88	102
Boots & Shoes	9.18	14.24	14.69	55	60
Paper	7.47	13.95	12.24	87	64
Rubber	9.25	12.94	14.90	40	61

COTTON, LANDS, CROPS, MILLS AND MANUFACTURES

The value of the world's cotton lands is estimated at the present time at fully $6,000,000,000; the value of the year's crop about $3,000,000,000; the factories which turn it into cloths $6,000,000,000; and the value of the finished product $15,000,000,000. The capital invested in warehouses, gins, compresses, and the cotton seed industry aggregates fully $4,000,000,000, and the number of persons engaged in the production and manufacture about 6,000,000.

(O. P. Austin, Statistician)

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REVIEWS - OF - NEW - BOOKS

SOME OF THE SEASONS BEST JUVENILE BOOKS

ALTSHELER, JOSEPH A. THE SUN OF QUEBEC. A Story of a Great Crisis. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

This is the sixth volume in the late Mr. Altsheler's series dealing with the French and Indian War. Readers of the earlier books will find characters reappearing, but each story is complete in itself, and not dependent on the others. Mr. Altsheler has covered most of the important phases in our national development,and he has been conscientious as well as ingenious. His heroes usually face perils which afford the author opportunity of painting historical background in rich, exciting colors; and whatever dangers his heroes face, they always get through in time to be present at the picturesque moment. The present book is a story of the epoch of Wolfe, Abercrombie, and Braddock.

BARBOUR, RALPH HENRY. FULL-BACK FOSTER. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co.

Ralph Henry Barbour is planning a series called "The Football Eleven Books," the hero of each volume to win his laurels on the gridiron. To make the series a complete dozen, there will be one story devoted to the coach. The present issue describes how a "sissy" is turned into a most serviceable full-back--the same ground covered by Mr. Barbour before. But he goes about it with the freshness of a writer who had never touched the subject. His surprizing vitality is what attracts the boy reader.

COLLINS, A. FREDERICK THE BOY'S AIRPLANE BOOK. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Co.

Now that the war is over, American ingenuity will be directed toward seeing how the airplane can be bent to the problems of transportation. It therefore behooves all ambitious boys to know the mechanism of the airplane, and to be able to construct one which not only will fly but will carry a human passenger. Mr. Collins traces the development of air navigation from early times, and then, bringing his account to date, explains the structural intricacies by means of numerous diagrams. One feels that it would be impossible to go astray under such guidance.

COOPER, JAMES FENIMORE. THE LAST OF THE MOHICANS. Illustrated by N. C. Wyeth. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

Cover design, end pages, and thrilling color plates that here enter into the savage spirit of the American Indian revivify Cooper's story, and make of this book, thanks to Mr. Wyeth, and to the initial vitality of the author, one of the most distinctive juveniles of the holiday season. The children's library is to be heartily congratulated upon having a series of books, of which this is one, so rich in content,so imaginatively inviting in format. We recall with distinct pleasure "Treasure Island," "Kidnapped," "Black Arrow," "The Boy's King Arthur," and many other titles. These editions may be strongly recommended.

DU PUY, WILLIAM ATHERTON. UNCLE SAM: FIGHTER. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Co.

The high-school and college boy, attracted to the subject of organization, will find this survey of our national resourcefulness inspiring. The author, formerly a Captain in the Military Intelligence Division, General Staff, of the U.S. Army, describes graphically how we prepared our draft army in the recent war, and how we mobilized our energies efficiently for the most expeditious service to ourselves and our allies. Navy purchases, railroad administration, the minimizing of waste, the distribution of raw materials according to greatest needs,the co-operation and reinforcement of related departments - such phases of preparedness and execution are graphically described, and with first-hand knowledge.

DYER, WALTER A. BEN THE BATTLE HORSE. A Story of the Great War. New York: Henry Holt & Co.

We have heard so much about boys who reached France and did marvellous deeds, that it is quite a relief to find related the exploits of a horse belonging to one of the first families of horses in the Blue Grass region. The transformation which befell this horse's name, from Buttercup to Ben was not more startling than his change from a grazing colt in the Kentucky sunshine to a warrior's steed in the blare and horror of the battle-field. Mr. Dyer has written horse stories before, but this one is more in the line of a boy's book of adventure than any of the previous volumes. It is full of daring and danger, with a frontispiece which hints at horse sense and animal loyalty.

EVANS, LIEUT. COL. FRANK E.(U. S. M. C.) DADDY PAT OF THE MARINES. Being his Letters from France to his Son Townie. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Co.

Even the six-year olds must have their war books.This one is certainly novel, composed of some "snappy" letters a soldier-father wrote to his small son, telling how the Marines got to France, how they reached Belleau Woods, and how they stemmed the tide of ill-fortune which had been sweeping the Allies backward. The Lieut. Col. had painstakingly printed his letters to his son; and so as to maintain some of the appearance of this print, the publishers have used capital and small capital type,which is a little confusing to the eye until you get used to it. They have also reproduced funny sketches which enlivened the original letters. The correspondence is full of vividness, and the style simple and unaffected. In so small a compass,it is difficult elsewhere to find so much that reveals the soldier,the father, and the husband - all in one.

GOULDING, F. R. THE YOUNG MAROONERS ON THE FLORIDA COAST. Introduction by Joel Chandler Harris. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co.

However staid in style, there is no doubt that this book still retains its freshness, though it was written some decades ago. Boys will find in it many of the thrills which make "Robinson Crusoe" an ever-welcome guest in the nursery. Marooned on an island off the Florida Coast, three boys and a girl show their grit, and put into practise the knowledge they have gleaned from a father, not quite as didactic as Rollo's parent, but equally as learned. With rod and gun, they perform marvels, and many startling adventures befall them.

GRAY, JOSLYN. Rosemary Greenaway. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

The sentimental spirit which pervades this story will be liked by a certain type of girl reader. Its emotional color borders on the morbid, though the author's style is refreshing. The heroine worships the memory of her poet father,and resents her mother's marrying again. This resentment falls upon the poor step-father who eventually turns out to be the true protector of the family, and whose loyalty covers the ill-doing of the dead poet, who was also a bank clerk. From the beginning one can guess what transformation will befall Rosemary.

HUGHES, RUPERT THE FAIRY DETECTIVE. Drawings by Rhoda Chase. New York: Harper and Brothers.

Mr. Hughes has hardly been able, in this little story, to master fully the art of narrative for children. He seems to have overworked his imagination. A fairy detective assumes the form of a squirrel, a fish, a mouse, and an American Eagle. Each chapter is supposed to deal with some criminal act to be reported back to the King of the Elves. There is an Irish nurse who makes conventional jokes, everyone emits alliterative exclamations, and now and again there are sparks of irony which flicker and go out. "The Fairy Detective" is intended for five year old youngsters.

IOGOLEVITCH, CORPORAL PAUL. THE YOUNG RUSSIAN CORPORAL. The Story of the Youngest Veteran of the War. A Soldier in the Russian Army at Twelve. New York: Harper & Brothers.

It is seldom that a boy reader has an opportunity of getting a book of real adventures written about and lived by one of his own age. But the record of this young Russian Corporal, who fought fiercely for his country, both with pistol and violin, is one of those striking outcomes of the war which we are now getting on all hands. Paul is a Jewish lad who made his way to favor, and a decoration, from the Czar; he is a musician whose talents amused the Germans when

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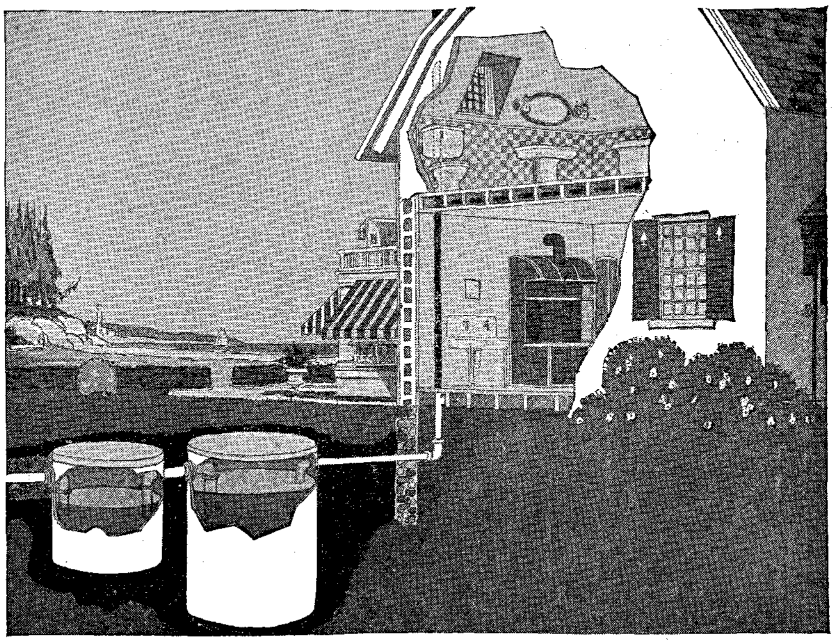

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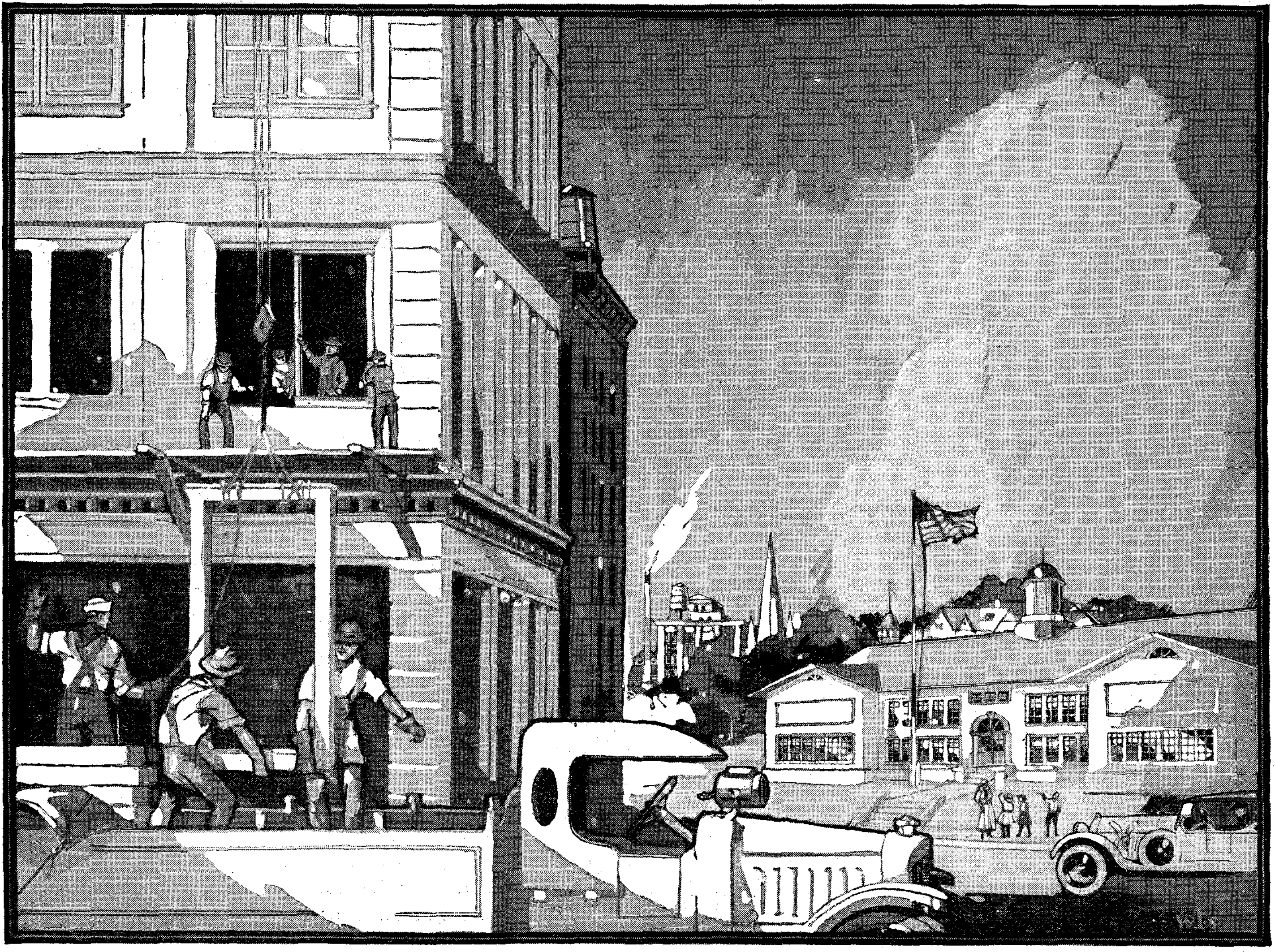

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LANIER, HENRY W. THE BOOK OF BRAVERY. Second Series. Being True Stories in an Ascending Scale of Courage. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

If anyone is looking for a volume of thrilling and varied adventure, the present book will be found a mine of hair-breadth escapes. The first volume of the series was issued last year. The companion collection proves even more engrossing, especially the section called "Lions, Elephants, Rhinos -- and a Whale." Mr. Lanier supplies colorful accounts of all kinds of bravery. We are given refreshing pictures of John Smith, Davy Crockett, Kit Carson, Grizzly Adams, and others -- even including a group of women with the"nerve" which is such an essential ingredient of courage. Such chapters as "Lions That Stopped a Railway", describing Col. J. H. Patterson's exploits, such experiences as befell A. Radclyffe Dugmore while "Photographing a Rhinoceros", will prove fascinating.

MAETERLINCK,MAURICE. The Children's Life of the Bee. Selected and arranged by Alfred Sutro and Herschel Williams. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co.

It was an excellent idea to take selection from Sutro's exceptional translation of "La Vie des Abeilles", and edit them within the comprehension of children - omitting there - from the more scientific details, the philosophic conclusions - and leaving that wonderful residue, the spirit of the hive - which makes Maeterlinck's treatise on bees romantic history rather than technical science. This is not a very young child's book, but will be delightful reading for both boys and girls approaching their teens, and well on to high-school age. It is a nature book that is really worth while.

MATHIEWS,FRANKLIN K. The Boy Scouts Book of Stories.Edited with Introduction and Notes by Mr.Mathiews. Published for the Boy Scouts of America. New York: D.Appleton & Co.

On the basis that active boys require spirited reading, Chief Scout Librarian, Franklin K. Mathiews, has compiled a rich volume of stories by various authors - stories ostensibly written for grown-ups, but suitable, according to this book expert - for the boy of awkward age and restless psychology. One has only to re-read O. Henry's "The Ransom of Red Chief", or Norman Duncan's "The Devil-Fish", or Mark Twain's "The Jumping Frog", or Stevenson's "Story of the Bandbox" to see that Mr. Mathiews's theory is a workable one. This fiction anthology should make wide appeal. The refreshing aspect of the volume is that some of the well-known contributors have told their stories for the sheer joy of adventure or humor, and for no other Boy Scout reason.

NIPOTE,COLLODI (Paolo Lorenzini) THE HEART OF PINOCCHIO. Adapted from the Italian by Virginia Watson. Drawings by J. E. Flanagan. New York: Harper & Bros.

"Pinocchio, the Adventures of a Marionette" is well-nigh a children's classic, excellently conceived in its wooden pranks, and variously translated and illustrated. Its author is dead, but fortunately another member of the Lorenzini family has skilfully introduced Pinocchio into a story of the war, where the merry little wooden man becomes the life of his company and incidentally helps the Italian army at many crucial moments. The style of the new book is spirited, and shot through with irony for the enemy, and a certain amount of cartoon appreciation of character. At times, it is realistic in picturing war. With an attractive cover design, the book contains equally as attractive line drawings illustrating the text.

OLCOTT, HARRIET MEAD. THE CHILDREN'S FAIRY-LAND. Translated and adapted from the Fairy Tales of the Countess D'Aulnoy. Illustrated in Silhouette by Harriet Mead Olcott. New York: Henry Holt & Co.

These adaptations of the "fees" by the Countess D'Aulnoy (1650-1705), who wrote the famous "Finetta,the Cinder-Girl," and who was a contemporary of Lafontaine and Perrault, may be said to make the most of wicked characters outwitted by virtue and beauty. The translator confesses to having discarded details not within the sympathy of child nature. The narratives are swift in progress, passing from one adventure to another. The Fairy Lioness in "The Hood of Roses;" old Magotine, in "The Green Serpent;" the frightfully ugly Duchess Grognon, in "Gracieuse and Percinet" - to mention only a few terrible characters,- keep princes and princesses on the run for their lives. But these tales all end happily.

PERKINS, ELEANOR ELLIS. NEWS FROM NOTOWN. Illustrations by Lucy Fitch Perkins. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co.

Mrs. Lucy Fitch Perkins is well known in the nursery for her "Twin" books, which she writes in agreeable fashion, and illustrates feelingly. Now she combines forces with her daughter, who has written some verses for her mother's sprightly line drawings. The idea underlying the volume is clever - a reportorial jotting down of the gossip among village folk - a juvenile "Spoon River Anthology" in jingly verse, the people being very live and varied.

PIER, ARTHUR STANWOOD. THE HILLTOP TROOP. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co.

The League of Nations may be the means of making nations live at peace with each other, but what would the good feeling among boys be without the Boy Scouts? Mr. Pier is one of the authors who write entertainingly of this organization. In his new book, he shows how the Hilltop Boys are brought close to the boys of the Hollow in comradeship, in the course of which animosity flies from the heart as Nature flies from a vacuum. Never,in a story, has the reform spirit been more to the fore; never has there been detailed a heavier load of confession from evildoers. Beginning with feud feeling, and snobbish tendencies, the story ends in uncompromising triumph for the Boy Scouts. The story is well written.

RICHARDS, LAURA E.JOAN OF ARC. New York: D.Appleton & Co.
The war made Joan of Arc live again in the hearts of all people; it added to the fascination and symbolism of her girlishness. No more fitting figure could be chosen for juvenile biography. Mrs. Richards has accomplished a task which will be commended. She has entered more thoroughly into the historical aspect of her heroine than most writers for girls and boys; her sources are carefully noted throughout. For that reason her text may be slightly robbed of that atmosphere which youthful imagination conjures around Joan, the Maid. Boutet de Monvel suggests the color and the spirit, Mark Twain catches the mystic, Mrs Richards, though sympathic, is matter-of-fact. But not even painstaking accuracy can rob Joan of her daring, her simple faith and peasant nobility.

ROOSEVELT, THEODORE. LETTERS TO HIS CHILDREN. Edited by Joseph Bucklin Bishop. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.
This selection of letters shows a delightful phase of Mr. Roosevelt's character - the intimate comradeship that existed between him and his children.They throw a side-light on life at the White House, which had its other than ceremonious moments. The Roosevelt children never stopped to consider the dignity of the President: they were too intent on his romping with them, and he was too appreciative of their sheer animal spirits to make them self-conscious. The manly tone of the letters, the complete interest in the juvenile problems confronting each one of the boys, the flashes of deep affection for home life, and the breeziness of the born sportsman - all help to make the correspondence, if not an example of grace and imagination, at least distinctive for warm expressions of affection and understanding of children - and of growing boys, especially.

SKINNER, ADA M. and ELEANOR L. CHILDREN'S PLAYS. Illustrated by Willy Pogany. New York: D. Appleton & Co.
This book contains a baker's dozen of little plays for girls and boys from six to ten. Many of them are simple dramatizations of well-known stories and legends; the language used is chosen with an eye to the child's reading the text as a lesson before actual rehearsal. The authors have been careful to suggest the practical aspect of costuming, and have given, as an appendix, many helpful suggestions. Educational dramatics are now utilized in schools as a direct way of teaching morals and manners. The authors appeal to the child's imagination. The holiday, merry spirit is dominant.

THOMPSON, WILLIAM. WIGWAM WONDER TALES. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.
Founded upon true myths of the Indians of the Northwest, these tales have a first hand authenticity, since the author, assisted by a member of the staff of the New York Museum of Natural History, gathered them. They are nature legends recounted by the Indians, telling how the bat got its wings, the peacock his vari-colored tail, and telling,for instance, "Why Dogs do not Talk." The ethnological value of "Wigwam Wonder Tales" is evident; as a source book for the story-teller's amplification it is suggestive. The peculiarly decorative and imaginative full-page illustrations by Carle Michel Boog lend an added interest to the collection.

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES

THE MEN BEHIND THE LABOR CONFERENCE

THAT GREAT NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL CONFERENCE, whose decisions, conflicting policies and final disagreement inspired large newspaper headlines and columns of comment, was largely "a play of personalities." Policies and theories loomed large in the public eye but, as in the well-known case of the man behind the gun, the personalities behind the policies were of fundamental importance. Upon the respective personalities of Judge Gary and Mr. Gompers, for instance, depended very largely the outcome of the meeting. This, or something like it, is the moral which that very able journalist and novelist, William Allen White, discovered in the course of an investigation of the notable assemblage. "It is trying to do the most important work done in America for the generation by a parliamentary body," he telegraphed to the New York "Evening Post," "and what it finally will do will be largely the result of the play of personalities, the give and take which men are able to stand under pressure." He continues, with special reference to the strain/upon the members of the Conference:

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THEY SEEMED TO BE "GETTING TOGETHER"

Frank Morrison, Secretary of the A. F. of L. is shown having a talk with John D. Rockefeller, Jr., some days before Capital and Labor, as represented chiefly by Judge Gary and Mr. Gompers, agreed to disagree.

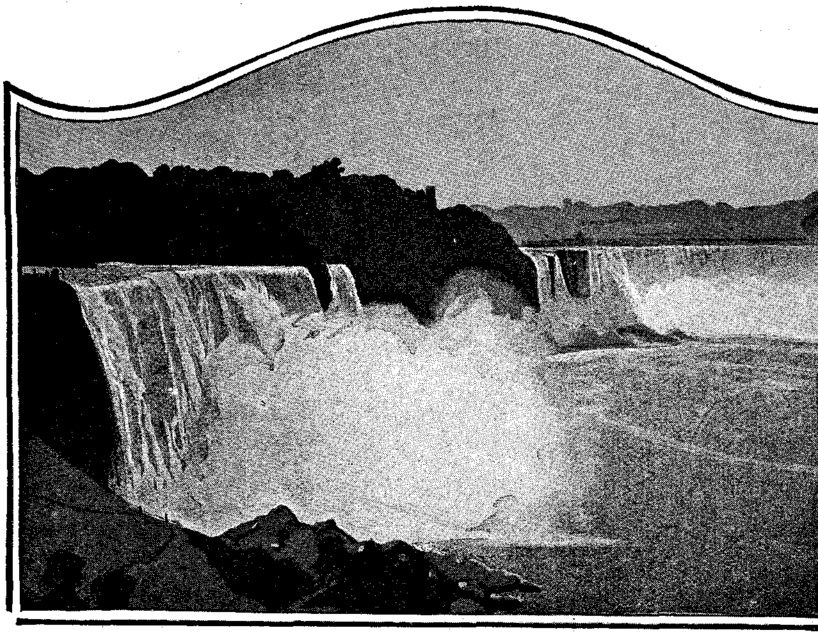
"It is probably more or less easy for the play of give and take to move smoothly in the National Tennis Players' Association or in a Y. M. C. A. convention or a conference of advertising men or even insurance men. For whatever men give and whatever they take in such assemblages the second-rate things of their lives are involved, but here in this industrial conference men are playing with tremendous forces, deeply personal to themselves and to their own fortunes. Here give and take is personal, and personalities are under great strain.

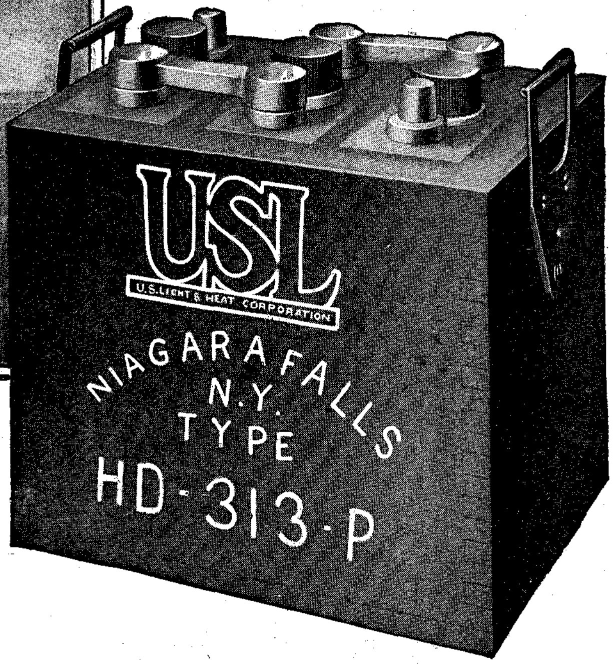
"The reader must understand that this conference is assembled in three groups -- the labor group the employers' group and the public group. It is important to know also that these groups sit in three separate wings -- labor on the left, public in the centre and the capitalists or employers' group on the right. They are not mingled one with another. Each group sits by itself and men in each group are continually getting a group feeling and group interest. This was graphically illustrated one day when the entire public group, which is represented by all sorts of conditions of men -- manufacturers, bankers, corporation lawyers, academicians, writers, publicists -- all voted against the capitalist group, excepting one man. The one man whose personality was able to break through the group was Judge Gary of the Steel Trust. In spite of his group he was a capitalist and voted with the capitalist group. He is the most notable figure in the conference, the best known man there.

"Judge Gary sits in the midst of the public group, generally flanked by some one of his kind, like Mr. Langdon and Mr. Endicott, and watches the convention with a rather cold, gray eye, exceedingly bright, terrier bright, and utters never a word. He is the dapperest man in the room---sometimes he wears a light brownish gray suit with rather a splendid light vest; generally in his buttonhole there is a boutonniere. He is dressed as if sitting for his portrait, with clothes creased and linen immaculate and hands manicured. They generally rest clasped together in his lap as though sustaining his stomach, which is not large and needs no support. He impresses one as being a nerveless man. He sat for thirty minutes without moving a muscle, except once or twice to brush his chin while Samuel Gompers stood arraigning the Steel Trust and all its men in a powerful speech one afternoon. His terrier bright eyes glistened as they gazed dispassionately at Gompers's face, but they did not flinch at Gompers's climax, and no color came or went in his face as the tide of Gompers's oratory rose and fell. The whole conference, fifty reporters and a room full of spectators were looking at Judge Gary while Gompers spoke, and Gompers was looking at Gary with rather a fiery eye. But never a twitch moved Gary's face. Not even by a movement of a foot or a hand did he indicate that he was under the slightest nervous pressure. The cold, determined, indomitable physical nature of the man never had a more perfect test than it had that afternoon under the Gompers arraignment."

Gompers himself, in Mr. White's opinion, is probably on the whole the most interesting figure in the Conference. The writer describes him, especially in contrast to Judge Gary, his chief opponent:

"He is a little man, five feet three or four, probably, stocky, almost fat, but not quite, and with moth-eaten hair, smooth-shaven features and rather leathery pink skin, sloping rather than square shoulders, long-armed and short-legged. He is Judge Gary's antithesis. Gompers rarely sits still. One might know how the conference is going by looking at Gompers's half-bald head, which flushes pink and pales white like the bulb of a barometer as the proceedings go forward, pleasing or displeasing. He does not fidget, but he rarely may be found in the same position ten minutes at a stretch. He has his group well in hand; indeed he is the soul of his group. There is not much consultation in public, but Gompers sits by Frank Morrison and keeps running-fire whispered talk to him. Gompers is nervous, he likes to sputter in speech. He shows in a thousand physical ways his pleasure and displeasure. His face is mobile, his mouth is large and strong, his jaw is rather brutal and indomitable. He has the big nose of the ruler, but his eyes--there is the mystery! They are sheathed with thin saurian lids; when he opens them wide he gives a flaming effect to his face. Generally they are half closed, and back of them sits the





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Jew, the quiet Oriental, grim, purposeful, imaginative --the eyes of a man who sees great visions. The soul back of them dreams high dreams and yet the face around the eye is a mask, mobile but on the whole secretive, furtive. Gompers looks curiously unwestern, curiously Oriental, curiously like a Persian potentate; all he would need would be the front hall rug and a fez, to simulate the satrap in his power. Yet he is the ideal of the doughty bunch of Irish labor men who surround him, and his will prevails without discussion or argument. They have learned to believe in him, they know they can trust him. He is absolutely true, genuinely square in his relations to those about him. For all the furtive Oriental cast to his face his character is western, fundamentally American.

"Near him sits a short, dark, young, pugnacious active little man named Woll. If he lives the world will hear much more of Woll. He brings some strain of blood to America that is idealistic and yet his whole face is full of strength and a peculiar power. Incidentally he is ambitious. He talks well, has a big aggressive face and a pugnacious parliamentary manner. His trigger is a little loose and he goes off some times when he should not. He has not the self-restraint that Gompers has, but he is not as old as Gompers by half, and he is not Oriental for a minute. He might have come out of the Mennonite colony in Kansas or from around the gas works in Chicago, but America has claimed him for her own and he will go far if some of life's handicaps do not throw him."

In the public group, aside from Gary, there are half a dozen personalities ranking among the most powerful in the country. To quote Mr. White's description:

"The leader of the group is Bernard Baruch, six feet two, probably, trim, keen, open face, gray eyed, candid as to countenance, quick moving, decisive, friendly, resourceful and as little satisfied with himself as a handsome man dare be. He is the newer type of American Jew. American life has pressed almost the last vestige of his blood from his mien. It is a strong blood but this is a strong civilization we are making here, and in Baruch we see the two forces grappling with one another. And the Western civilization is fairly well prevailing. But he has all the high vision that his blood entitles him to, all the capacity for honorable compromise, the ability to put himself in the other man's place. He is facile, gentle and has tremendous personal charm. He leads by charm rather than by force as David must have led of old. He is yoked in leadership of the group with Thomas C. Chadbourne, a New York corporation lawyer, a big fellow of an English cast of face and figure, a fighting soul, pleasant enough but always pleasant from a height; not without charm but always with purpose before charm. He is the chairman of a committee of fifteen, a committee which has in its power the most important work of the conference. Upon its work and largely upon his leadership will depend the success of the conference. And in so far as leadership must direct the normal, must hold the average, he will do well.

"He is not the intellectual equal of Gary, perhaps not even of Gompers, but he will not make the mistake of high-browing his leadership! It will be good direct American leadership in committees. The high and the low may reasonably expect a good job from him as head of this committee. He has strong important men to deal with.

"President Eliot with his own notions may not be neglected. He insists upon being heard when necessary in the conference. He is rather the leader of the Brahmin group. He knows their language, understands their aspirations, and they will follow him into compromises where they would not follow another. He is an intellectual force rather than a personal one.

"The most conspicuous of the public group is John Spargo, Socialist. He is smart; no other word fits him. He knows the game which the conference is playing; he knows parliamentary usage, is active, cannot be tripped, likes to talk, is full of resources, has an unbreakable will, feels himself detached from the group, more or less 'rejected of men' and is the only crusader in the conference. He is of slight build, wiry-bodied, with a hunting dog face and brown look as to hair, moustache, complexion and eyes -- a brown look which he accentuates in his dress. He makes a striking figure when he talks. He is restless, but never out of control, and has a quick temper, but knows how to smother it, and is the most combative man in the conference. The public group think him to be more radical than he really is. His suggestions are on the whole conservative rather than radical, which indicates great self-control."

Of the women members, the three most prominent are perhaps Miss Tarbell, Mrs. Burnham and Miss Wald. In the capitalist group, we are told, is one notable figure, that of its chairman, H. A. Wheeler. Mr. White devotes some paragraphs to Mr. Wheeler and to his fellow employers:

"He is of conventional size, conventional dress, conventional face and conventional speech. But he is leader of his group. When he is on his feet his words come with great deliberation as though he were choosing each syllable. He carries conviction because he is deliberate. He has a banker's caution and is always fair, almost judicial in his utterances, but he gives one the impression of great repression in his strength. He is a man who charms by his repressed force. He is the sort of man that the Republican party of McKinley's day would have turned to for the President or a Cabinet member. He has real size as a man and great qualities of leadership in his kind. The rest of the employers' group look as they should look, like bankers, manufacturers, capitalists, men of great caution, but no very great sympathies. Their faces are intelligent, but not particularly kindly, and there is among them one man named Fish who is so perfectly made up for the part of capitalist that it seems unbelievable that he should have done it so exactly; he is about five feet eleven, 230 pounds, oval shaped, round headed, narrow eyed, with a voice that sounds like a Ford automobile running over an iron bridge, who looks straight ahead never up or down nor to the right or the left, and would have been the incarnation of Property in the Morality play. If he should walk on the stage as the Captain of Industry the stage manager would have to send him back to reduce his make-up; nothing is wanting and his body is the reflex of his mind."

THE LATE VISCOUNT ASTOR OF HEVER CASTLE

"SO ENDS A STRANGE CAREER, to which accomplishment, or even the glamor of wealth, drew less attention than an unusual and eccentric personality," comments an editorial writer in the New York "World" in a brief obituary on the late Viscount Astor of Hever Castle, England, formerly Mr. William Waldorf Astor of New York City. Born in the old Astor residence on the present site of the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel---which he helped to build, but never entered-the late Viscount decided that "no gentleman could live in America," renounced his American citizenship to become a British subject, and found happiness, so he said, in his wealth and honors at the British court. His honors, incidentally, are said to have cost him no small part of his wealth, and they were not bestowed without considerable criticism, in England as well as in this country. Says the "World", discussing his crowning achievement in the acquisition of British titles:

"There was much criticism in England when King George created him a Baron in 1916. He owned Hever Castle and was called Baron Astor of Hever Castle. King George in his birthday honor list in 1917 raised him from Baron to Viscount Astor of Hever Castle.

"Even greater criticism was stirred up now. There was a discussion in the House of Lords on the grant of honors, and the"Daily News"said:

"'There admittedly have been scandals, some of them very notorious, in connection with the grant of some of the very highest honors.

"'Quite recently public interest was strongly aroused,but never, so far as we know, so gravely as in the circumstances under which Lord Astor, who became a peer only last year, developed into a Viscount within eighteen months.'

"The newspapers asked what services he had contributed to the nation that he should be so signally honored. It was openly said that the elevation was recognition from the Lloyd George Government of his political and financial support."

It is said that the late Viscount some years ago caused a false report of his death to be sent to this country in order to discover what the American newspapers would have to say about him. The hoax was discovered before any obituaries appeared, and now a report of it appears, with mention

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of many other eccentricities of this "strange, crotchety man," in the columns of comment that his death has called forth. "The life story of William Waldorf Astor, expatriated American, with his elevation to the British peerage and his subsequent receipt of the title of Viscount Astor as its central episode, is without parallel in the histories of the wealthy men of this country," says the New York "Times," which presents this resume of his ancestry and early life:

"William Waldorf Astor was the son of John Jacob Astor the third. The founder of the family, the original John Jacob, who came to this country from South Germany, left the bulk of his fortune, amassed as a fur trader, to John Jacob Astor, grandfather of William Waldorf and William B. Astor. When this John Jacob Astor died he left most of his estate to John Jacob Astor, father of William Waldorf Astor. He was born in New York City in March, 1848. His mother was a Miss Gibbes, of a rich and distinguished South Carolina family. His mother gave him a taste for intellectual pursuits, and after his preliminary education he was graduated from Columbia College and later from the Columbia Law School.

"His business schooling came under his father's tutoring in the offices of the Astor estate, but William never liked business and was glad to escape when his father decided he had learned enough to be able to manage his own property. He entered politics in 1877, being elected to the Assembly. In 1879 he was elected to the State Senate from the Eleventh District. While serving as Senator he stood for Congress from the Seventh District and was beaten by a narrow margin. He ran in the Eleventh District after the resignation of Levi P. Morton, but was defeated by Roswell P. Flower, who afterward became Governor. It was soon thereafter that President Arthur made him Minister to Italy."

It was Mr. Astor's dabbling in politics, according to a writer in a later issue of the same newspaper, which led to his disgust with America. He was persuaded to go into politics somewhat against his inclination, we read, and---

"Men of wealth and social position are always welcome to the political managers. They were particularly welcome a generation ago when, as we all know, everybody was wickeder than we of these so much improved days; and political management and political honesty certainly have improved. Mr. Astor went to Albany from a 'silk stocking' Republican Assembly district. He did well enough, if he displayed no remarkable brilliancy, in the Assembly. In the Senate he was unwise or unfortunate enough, following obediently and honestly the wishes of the Republican bosses, to take in respect to a street-cleaning bill a position which endeared him to the men of the machine but brought upon him the censure of the press and the community. His motives couldn't be questioned. He was, indeed, a strictly correct young man, regular and faithful to the Republican regulars.

"Following a well-known custom, some of the New York papers printed his name, with that of the other legislators who voted with him in a black-list, a catalog of names surrounded with the swartest of black hands. There, and not in the romantic invention of certain journals about him and his affairs, not in their intrusions into his privacy, began that aversion to American newspapers and a plethora of publicity that is said to have driven him finally to the other side. In truth, he was too sensitive, too easily irritated, to make a figure in politics, and he was too enormously rich. Looking back, one sees that he was too enormously rich even for a candidate for Presidential Elector though electors were chosen on the system suggested by David B. Hill. His last experiment in home politics was as a Republican candidate for Congress in the Ninth District. In his first canvass he lost only by a narrow margin, though the district was Democratic. Two years later he lost by some 3,000 votes to Roswell P. Flowers, himself no pauper. It was a golden canvass, though doubtless a great deal of fiction was written about it.

"Mr Astor had not the art of making himself popular with Tom, Dick, and Harry. One can see him stiff and embarrassed in some barroom whither his managers had persuaded him to go for the purpose of greeting the 'very hungry and very thirsty,' and of easing them at least of their thirst. He had not the gift of 'mixing.' If the faithful took his money, for necessary expenses, of course, and then voted for Mr. Flower, that is a little irony which Tammany repeated in 1917, finding the innocence of some of the dispensers of the too fat reform campaign fund too beautiful to keep.

As to his life in England, a dispatch from London to the New York "World" bears witness that it was not all that might have been desired. According to the correspondent:

"Though Viscount Astor left America to become a British subject largely because of his unpopularity, he never succeeded in making himself any more popular here than there. When he bought Cliveden from the late Duke of Westminster shortly after settling in this country, they had a squabble over the visitors' book, which the Duke claimed did not go with the contents of the house, as Kings, Queens and other famous personages of all countries had signed it as a compliment to him personally.

"The ducal feelings were salved, however, when Astor paid an additional $25,000 for the book. Ready as the neighbors were to welcome the American multi-millionaire, his brusquerie made relations hard for them. Soon after he took Cliveden he was advised to give a ball to the county families. He did so on a scale of lavishness to which the guests of the Duke of Westminster were completely unaccustomed. But when the company was enjoying itself at the top of its bent, he marched into the ballroom at 11 o'clock, ordered the band to cease playing, announced that he was going to bed and that the carriages of guests had been ordered for 1 o'clock.

"His trouble with Admiral Sir Berkely Milne, sometime Captain of the King's yacht, and removed from command in the Mediterranean because of the escape of the German ships Goeben and Breslau, created a much bigger sensation. Milne accompanied the Earl and Countess Oxford, with whom he had been dining, to one of Astor's big musicales at No. 1 Carlton House Terrace, now occupied by Lord Northcliffe. Milne had not had a card for the musicale, but the Orfords were doing the perfectly conventional thing in bringing on their guests.

"Viscount Astor, however, challenged Milne's presence, making quite a scene, and the Orfords, with their party, all withdrew. The next day Astor announced in his 'Pall Mall Gazette' that Milne, having presented himself without an invitation, had been ordered to leave the house.

"It was said at that time that Astor believed Milne was a suitor for the hand of his daughter, Pauline, who later married Major Spender-Clay.

"This public slight put upon a person of Milne's standing excited much hostile feeling against Astor, and the late King Edward was represented as being particularly resentful. He gave few entertainments after this affair and gradually withdrew practically altogether from society.

"He reinvested his surplus income in London real estate, buying largely from the late Duke of Norfolk in the neighborhood of Arundel Street, Strand. He built a beautiful estate office adjoining the Temple, where he passed a great part of his time. Both inside and outside it is one of the most perfectly artistic examples of modern architecture London affords and costs over $1,500,000. Here he had a suite of rooms, including a luxuriously furnished dining room in the Italian fifteenth century style, where he frequently enjoyed alone the culinary marvels produced by the best chef obtainable in Europe. He was an epicure of epicures.

"His chief preoccupation at this period was writing Italian stories with a medieval setting, and the desired atmosphere was produced by his Italian surroundings and repasts, which aimed at being a reproduction of those described in Italian Renaissance literature. Then he bought a lovely villa near Sorrento, on the Bay of Naples, which he furnished with exquisite old Italian things, and laid out a Roman garden, decorated with old Greek and Roman statuary, marble benches and other antique works of art, for which he paid fabulous sums.

"However, after a few years he paid little heed to this treasure house of art situated among entrancing natural beauties, and became absorbed in an even more considerable archaeological undertaking of perfectly restoring Anne Boleyn's Tudor castle at Hever, Kent. This he achieved with perfect taste at an enormous outlay, one part of the work consisting in diverting the course of the river, which had flooded the surrounding land ever since Anne Boleyn's time.

"The resoration of Hever, with a Tudor village consisting of guest houses for his parties, which he built within the castle walls, is said to have cost him over $10,000,000, and it stands as a splendid monument to his talent for research. His gifts to charities were munificent, and he made princely provisions for his sons during his life.

"He bought the 'Pall Mall Gazette,' but soon tired of it, and for many years its office only saw him once or twice a year. Finally he handed it over to Major Astor, who prompt-

(Continued on Page 58.)

Columbia Records

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NORA BAYES

How's this for an "All-Star" Bill of Exclusive Columbia Artists?

The only two places you can hear these famous artists and comedians are at the theatre where they are appearing and in your own home on Columbia Records. All these artists and many more—the brightest stars of musical comedy, vaudeville, and gay review—make records for Columbia exclusively.

Your Columbia Grafonola will give you all of the artistic finish, all of the individuality of these actors—their spontaneous joy, their sparkling wit, that subtle something that makes them great.

Any Columbia dealer will play you these exclusive artists' latest popular hits. Go in and hear them, now, today.

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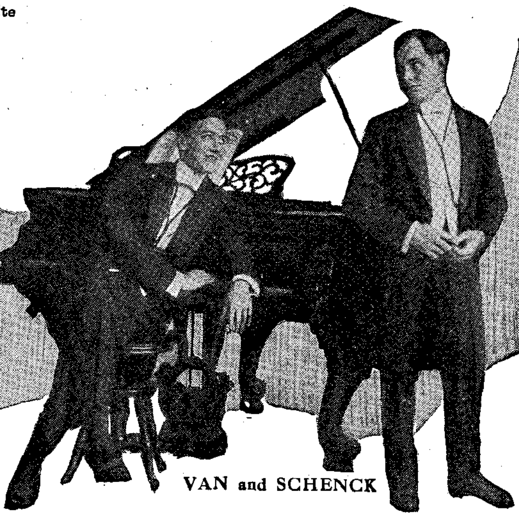
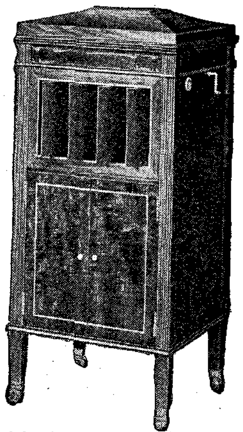


VAN and SCHENCK



Columbia Grafonolas—
Standard Models up to $300
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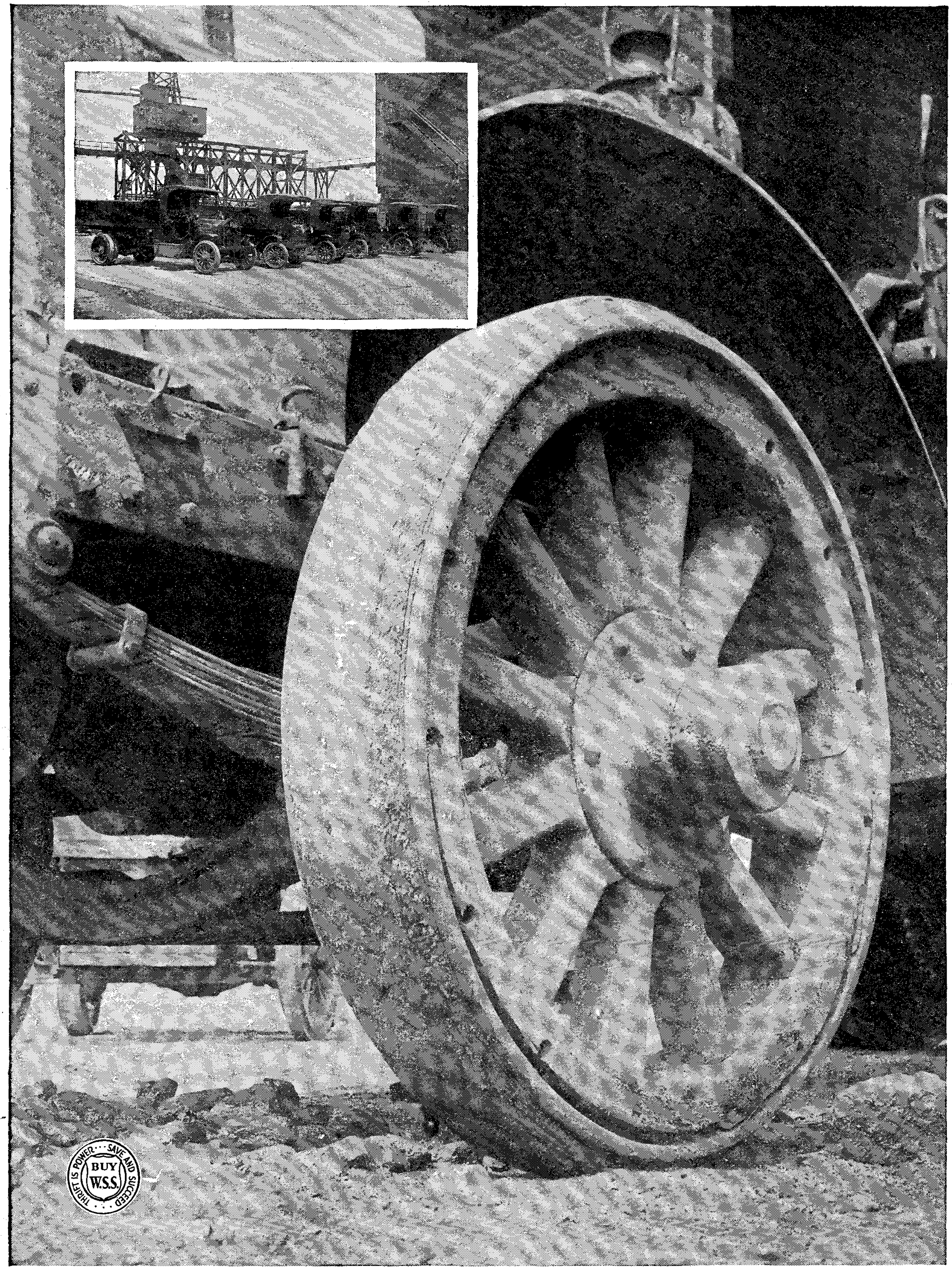

THRIFT IS POWER · · · SAVE AND SUCCEED
BUY
W.S.S.

Large photograph: Showing a Goodyear Solid Tire after three years' service on a five-ton truck owned by City Fuel Company, Boston. Inset: Part of 12-truck fleet, entirely Goodyear-equipped, in Neponset Yard

Copyright 1919, by The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co.

GOODYEAR
AKRON

The Verdict of Millions of Tire Miles

> *"WE kept cost records of standard makes of truck tires and as a result adopted Goodyear Solid Tires for all our 12 trucks. Our experience with them dates from 1915, and has been decidedly gratifying, mileages always averaging at least 15,000 and running up to 33,000."—Burton Phinney, Purchasing Agent, City Fuel Co., Boston*

The first Goodyear Solid Tire ever used by the City Fuel Company of Boston ran 29,000 miles.

This was by no means an extraordinary Goodyear mileage but it was an unusual tire mileage for the City Fuel Company.

It was their introduction to the stamina of the Goodyear Solid Tire after experience with practically all other well-known makes.

So more of the tenacious Goodyear Solid Tires immediately were put to the test of the concern's particularly severe hauling duty.

Officials checked the records as these tires labored month after month out of the littered coal yards and over many rough pavements with dead-weight tonnages.

In due time it was observed that, while the greatest individual mileage obtained from another make had been 12,000, all the Goodyear mileages averaged 25 per cent higher.

Indeed it was observed and recorded that all the Goodyear Solid Tires on the trucks carrying the heaviest burdens averaged above 20,000 miles.

Subjected to conditions such as most quickly grind the miles out of tough rubber compounds, these tires had demonstrated the superiority of their treads.

Punished constantly by strains such as sometimes wrench solid tires loose from steel bases, these had proved the massive strength of their whole construction.

Now, the major result of the City Fuel Company's experience, totalling millions of tire miles, is noted in the fact that every wheel of every truck is Goodyear-shod.

In indicating another factor in this result, the company points to important attention received from a local Goodyear Truck Tire Service Station, one of hundreds serving truck owners everywhere throughout the country.

THE GOODYEAR TIRE & RUBBER COMPANY, AKRON, OHIO

TRUCK TIRES

ly sold it, while retaining the 'Sunday Observer.

"Tho he was said to have keenly desired the peerage, he only went twice to the House of Lords, first when he was created Baron and second when he had to take his seat on his promotion to the viscounty.

"He was reactionary in politics, like most Anglicized Americans, and the Tory Party funds benefited largely by his bounty.

"Major Astor, who succeeds to the title, has made a considerable name as a social reformer, and as he has considerable political ambitions, he probably won't relish being shelved to the Upper House. He personally is highly esteemed, and his wife is regarded as one of the most original and forceful women in English society as well as a charming hostess.

"The death duties payable on Astor's estate are thought to be colossal and would be very acceptable to the Chancellor of the Exchequer in the present depleted condition of the British Treasury.

"It has become the custom of most extremely wealthy Britishers to provide for the heavy death duties by insurance. The tax on estates over $5,000,000 is 20 per cent., no matter where the property is situated. By law any transfer of property must have been made three years before death in order to escape these duties."

One of his last acts may prove almost as provocative of comment in this country as did his voluntary expatriation, for only a short time ago, says the New York "World", he concluded arrangements which apparently make certain that the State of New York will be unable to collect any inheritance tax on his vast estate in New York City. As we read:

"On August 15 last, a little more than two months ago, deeds of trust were filed in the Register's office on behalf of Viscount Astor, conveying title to all of his real estate in New York and elsewhere in America to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company in trust for his sons, Major Waldorf and Capt. John Jacob Astor of the British Army. One-half of the property was conveyed to each of the sons.

"It was recalled at that time that in 1911 Viscount Astor, who had not then been raised to the peerage, but called himself the Hon. William Waldorf Astor (not without protest in England), conveyed his interests in the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel and the Astor Court Building to the same trust company in trust for his son Waldorf. In 1915 he deeded outright to his younger son, Capt. Astor, the most valuable of his downtown holdings, including property in the Wall Street district.

"The list of property transferred this year includes the Hotel Astor, assessed at $4,050,000; the Astor Theatre, assessed at $1,002,000; the Astor Apartments on the west side of Broadway between 75th and 76th Streets, assessed at $1,525,000; the west side of Madison Avenue between 35th and 36th Streets, assessed at more than $1,000,000, and the Eighth Avenue block front, on the east side, between 44th and 46th Streets.

"'The World' asked Eugene M. Travis, State Comptroller, whether the State could collect the inheritance tax from the Astor estate, in view of the recent transfer of title.

"'In order to collect the tax now,' he said, 'it would be necessary to prove that the transfer was made in anticipation of death.'

"Comptroller Travis indicated that the State, following custom, would make every effort to collect the tax.

"The Astor estate may not be able to evade the Federal inheritance tax, which requires the transfer of property at a certain time before death.

"Charles F. Peabody, President of the Mutual Life Insurance Company and manager of Viscount Astor's affairs, told The World last night that Viscount Astor had no estate in America at the time of his death, having conveyed all his property to his sons. Mr. Peabody said that Astor property was very large.

"Shortly before the property was conveyed to the sons it was estimated that Viscount Astor's holdings here were worth more than $80,000,000. Counting both the Federal and State inheritance tax, had he remained in possession of title to all his estate up to his death, the tax would have been largely in excess of $5,000,000, and perhaps nearer $10,000,000."

This financial side of Viscount Astor's personality is treated in the brief editorial in which the New York "Globe" sums up the significance of his career:

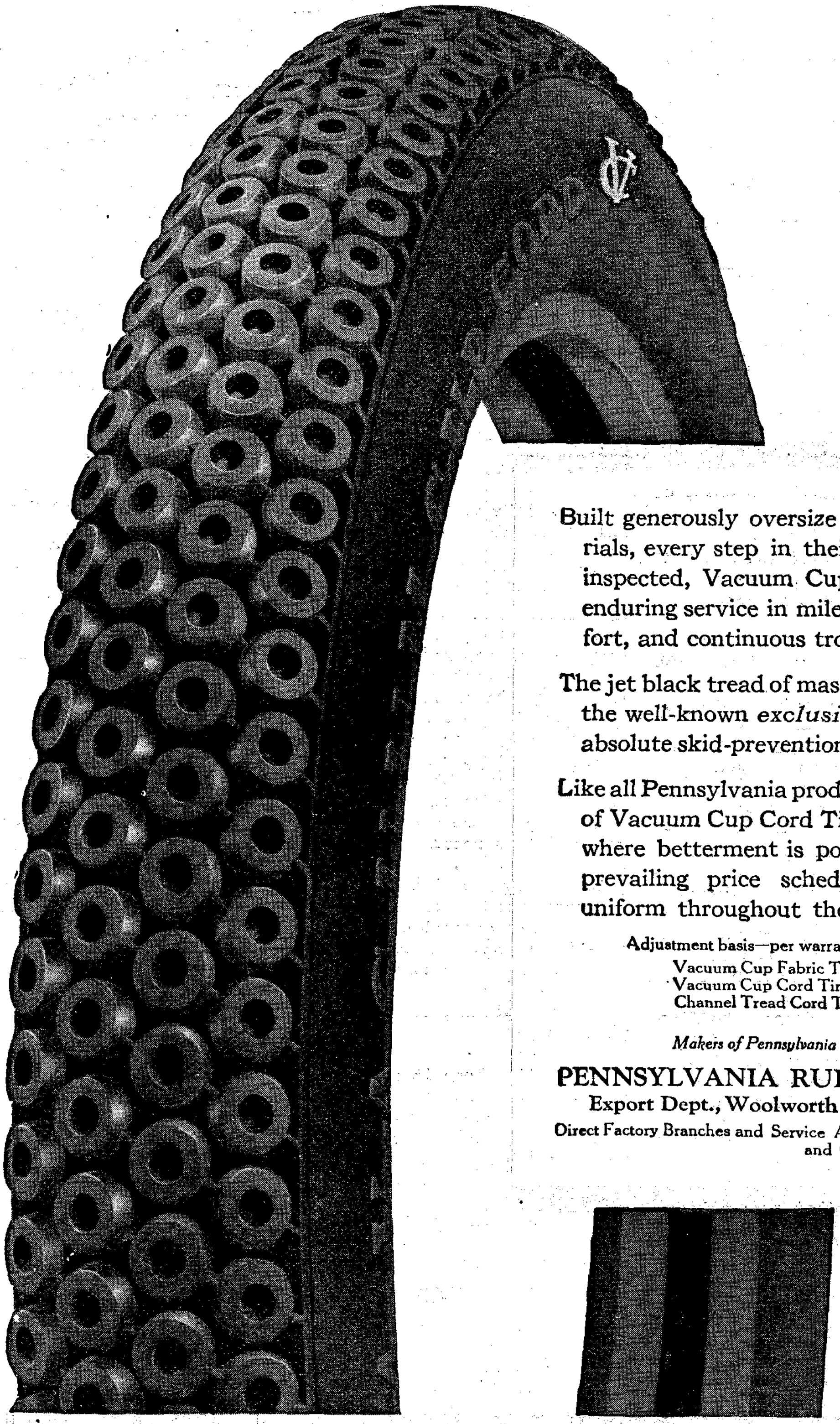
"To the single taxer the Astor fortune has long been a favorite horrible example, and the argument has been many times made that it is shameful for so many people in New York to work so hard for the support of a British peer simply because that peer's ancestors happened to arrive on Manhattan Island when land here was cheap and clung pertinaciously to their possessions... In so far as the criticism of him has been interpreted as an imputation upon his personal character it has probably been unjust. Viscount Astor was a product of his times. He did what he did with the connivance of our laws and our whole system of civilization. If we object from time to time to the results which follow the piling up of enormous fortunes in the hands of one man or one family, we ought in common fairness to level our criticism at our own stupidity and not at the individual who is truly as much victim as benefactor of our carless munificence."

A BUSINESS MAN WHO DID WHAT "ISN'T DONE"

EARLY IN LIFE C. O. FRISBIE DISCOVERED that it pays sometimes to do the unusual thing. Often in later years he has put into practice the information gained by that discovery, and nearly always with profit to himself and his associates. Mr. Frisbie is now the president of a wood products company, of which concern he took charge some five years ago when its fortunes were at a decidedly low ebb. Although at that time he knew exactly nothing about the making of paper, he has been able to pull the company out of the "slough of despond," and in a recent number of "System" (New York) he tells the interesting story of how this was accomplished, largely through a common-sense application of the principle that it pays occasionally to disregard precedent and to do what commonly "isn't done." Before beginning the account of his experiences with the wood products company, Mr. Frisbie relates the incident which taught him the value of "doing what the other fellow doesn't do." He was a boy of fourteen at the time, and had just started to work for Armour and Company of Chicago as office messenger. In this place he heard, among other things, that P. D. Armour was in the habit of spending holidays at his offices. While, as he confesses, this practice did not appeal strongly to young Frisbie, he decided that if the boss could stand it he could too, and so when the Fourth of July came around that year, the boy spent all day at the office as usual. The only other man there that day was Mr. Armour, but he did not notice Frisbie until late in the afternoon, when he inquired of the boy what he was doing there. Upon being informed by the latter that he was working, the great man responded, "All right," adding, "Get yourself a new suit of clothes, son, and send the bill to me." The incident made a deep impression on the young man and in all his subsequent career in business he has borne in mind "the power which comes from a proper disregard of the deadly rut." The circumstances of his becoming connected with the wood products company Mr. Frisbie then relates as follows:

"More than 30 years after P. D. Armour showed me that it pays to do what the other fellow isn't doing, the real worth of lack of precedent was brought home to me by Charles G. Dawes, President of the Central Trust Company of Illinois and now a Brigadier General with the American Expeditionary Forces. It happened in this way. I was connected with the Chicago Tunnel Company at the time and through that interest had become well acquainted with Mr. Dawes. One day he sent for me.

"'There's a paper mill and power plant up at a little Wisconsin town called Cornell,' he began. 'Some friends of mine have money in it. I'd like mighty well to have you run up there, look it over, and tell me what you think of it.'



"Know them by the Jet Black Tread!"

Built generously oversize of the highest quality materials, every step in their construction scrupulously inspected, Vacuum Cup Cord Tires offer the most enduring service in mile multiplication, riding comfort, and continuous trouble-free performance.

The jet black tread of massive Vacuum Cups embodies the well-known *exclusive* Pennsylvania feature of absolute skid-prevention on wet, slippery pavements.

Like all Pennsylvania products, the standard of quality of Vacuum Cup Cord Tires is never changed except where betterment is possible, no matter what the prevailing price schedule—*standardized* and uniform throughout the United States—may be.

Adjustment basis—per warranty tag attached to each casing:

Vacuum Cup Fabric Tires	-	6,000 miles
Vacuum Cup Cord Tires	-	9,000 miles
Channel Tread Cord Tires	-	9,000 miles

Makers of Pennsylvania Auto Tubes "Ton Tested"

PENNSYLVANIA RUBBER CO., Jeannette, Pa.
Export Dept., Woolworth Building, New York, N. Y.
Direct Factory Branches and Service Agencies Throughout the United States and Canada

Pennsylvania
VACUUM CUP
CORD TIRES

"Off I went to Cornell to examine a paper mill for Mr. Dawes. The oddity of it made me look forward to it. I didn't know the first thing about paper mills; here I was going to diagnose the ailment of a sick paper mill. The confidence with which I looked forward to that little jaunt was greater, perhaps, than might have been warranted if I had not been trained by P. D. Armour to welcome the unusual.

"A few days later I returned to Chicago and made my report to Mr. Dawes. He thought for a moment. Then, 'Frisbie,' he said, 'how would you like to go up there and take charge?'

"I nearly collapsed. The trip I had supposed to be merely a personal favor to Mr. Dawes.

"'Why, I don't know the first thing about making paper,' I exclaimed.

"'No,' he replied, 'you have that in your favor. You're not handicapped by precedent. I don't know just what's the matter up there, but I'm convinced that a different line of attack is needed. I'd like to have you take hold.'"

So Frisbie and his family moved to the little town in the Wisconsin woods and took up their abode there, a proceeding which in itself was unusual for a man who had spent most of his life in a big city. The president of a concern is usually pictured as a man who wears a white collar and nicely creased trousers every day, but after he had been on his new job a day or two Mr. Frisbie concluded that this was a precedent he might very appropriately smash, wherefore he purchased and donned a pair of good overalls---blue ones, of course. We read further:

"I put in my time those first few weeks studying men and machines, both---thanks to my overalls---at first hand. You can learn a lot from your men if only you make it easy for them to teach you.

"For example, one night I came to a small room they called the 'barker' room. In here revolved large drums with knives around the edges. They took the bark off the logs. This apparatus had been designed to operate 10 hours a day, but couldn't keep up to schedule even by working 24.

"'Pete,' I said to the big red-headed foreman of this department, 'you know something about these machines and I don't. Now, just why won't they keep up the pace?'

"Pete stopped chewing and looked at me in amazement. When he realized that the president of the company was willing to put faith in his judgment, he opened up like a machine gun:

"'Well, it's this way, Mr. Frisbie. See those knives there? See 'em jam at every cut? Makes the motor hot and forces us to shut down about half the time. There you are. That's the reason. Now if you could put some discs on the drums and locate 'em right so the knives would clear I've always figured it would do the trick.'

"By midnight that night, under Pete's guidance, the first trial disc was in place. The adjacent knife didn't jam any more. With all the drums equipped the barkers kept ahead of the mill on a regular 10-hour schedule.

"A week later I met Pete in the yard and slipped a greenback or two into his hand.

"'What's this for?' he wanted to know.

"'Your scheme about the barker,' I said.

"Pete looked at the money inquiringly.

"'Mr. Frisbie,' he drawled, 'I've made that suggestion a hundred times around here; but I'm only a barker man.'

"I had to show him it was straight business with us before he would take the money. From that time on practical hints flowed in from every direction.

"Without the least hesitation I'd fire a superintendent at any time who wouldn't listen to his men's suggestions. It pays to get out from behind your desk and get behind your men. Suppose I hadn't bought any overalls nor chummed up with the Barker foreman.

"In short, it was the men themselves, through suggestions like this, who got the mill running better than it had been."

Mr. Frisbie presently had things running smoothly, so far as the operation of the plant was concerned. But there was still something wrong, and it proved to be another precedent. The mill had been built primarily for the purpose of making paper, and paper it must make, in the opinion of the stockholders, even under conditions that rendered it impossible to operate at a profit. This opinion was not shared by the president. He concluded to take up the manufacturing of some product that would yield an adequate return. Finally somebody suggested wall board---

"I sent men around the country to investigate. Their reports came back dead against it. But after fair luck with my blue overalls I thought maybe I could put on some mental overalls, buy a mileage book and find out more by myself. With Mr. Dawes' remark in mind, I wondered if it weren't barely possible that my investigators had been hampered by precedent. So I traveled to see for myself, and---we decided on wall board.

"But it would take some money for any kind of a start, however modest. There were new machines to purchase and a new building, I was told, would be required in which to house them. Our directors---they had long been fed up on costly experiments---turned me down flatly.

"But I didn't feel that I ought to let that stop me. So I didn't. Once convinced that wall board could save the day, I went right ahead against the directors' decision and bought the machines anyhow. Then we set them up immediately and began manufacturing wall board in the basement of the main mill building.

"During that embryonic period my position was defined accurately by Mr. Irving Osborne, our largest stockholder. He met me on the street one day and assured me that, whatever way the property went, I would get all the credit, or all the blame. I may add, as a corollary, that some months later at a business luncheon in Chicago, Mr. Dawes referred to the company's progress in a somewhat complimentary manner; to this I felt it safe -- because of time elapsed -- to reply with a confession:

"'Mr. Dawes,' I said, 'so far we've been making wall board against instructions. I'm still waiting for your directors to allow us to start.'"

Mr. Frisbie's next problem was to sell the product of the mill. In this matter also he pursued an unusual course. He went out on the road with the company's salesmen. He says many of their customers wondered why he did not stay at home where a president rightfully belongs, but he wanted to get acquainted with the men on the road and also with the customers. So he continued his travels until he felt that this purpose had been accomplished. At length the business had been firmly reestablished on a sound basis, and was in a flourishing condition. Its president now found time to turn his attention to other matters. There were two factions in Cornell, one favoring the town and the other the mill. The mill had the upper hand, all the members of the town board being mill men. While it was not the usual thing to do, the president suggested to his men that the town board ought to be made up of the men of the town rather than of the mill men, with the result that all the mill men members were taken off the board. Later the town was permitted to pipe its water supply from the premises of the mill without charge. So more friendly relations were established between mill and town, and on account of his efforts to bring this about Mr. Frisbie was elected town president. Later he interested himself in the church affairs of the town and was made Sunday school superintendent, of which experience he gives the following account, ending up with a brief exposition of his philosophy:

"You often hear it said that business and religion don't hook up together. My opinion is that any successful business won't pull well without it. But I'm speaking of religion in a broad sense as distinct from the dogmatic attitude of: 'this creed's good, that one's bad.'

"One of the first moves we made at Cornell was to get two pastors there, a Catholic and a Protestant. I have always thought that religion of some creed or other is needed---that it is almost essential---in making any group of workers content with life.

"One day I walked into the little hall of one of the churches. 'Who's your Sunday school superintendent?' I inquired of the pastor.

"He admitted there was no one for the job but himself.

"'If you want me to,' I said, 'I'll be your superintendent myself. What do you say?'

"You never saw a more surprised minister. From that time on, as long as I lived in Cornell, I was superintendent of the Sunday school. And I got results that benefited me as well as the church's Sunday school.

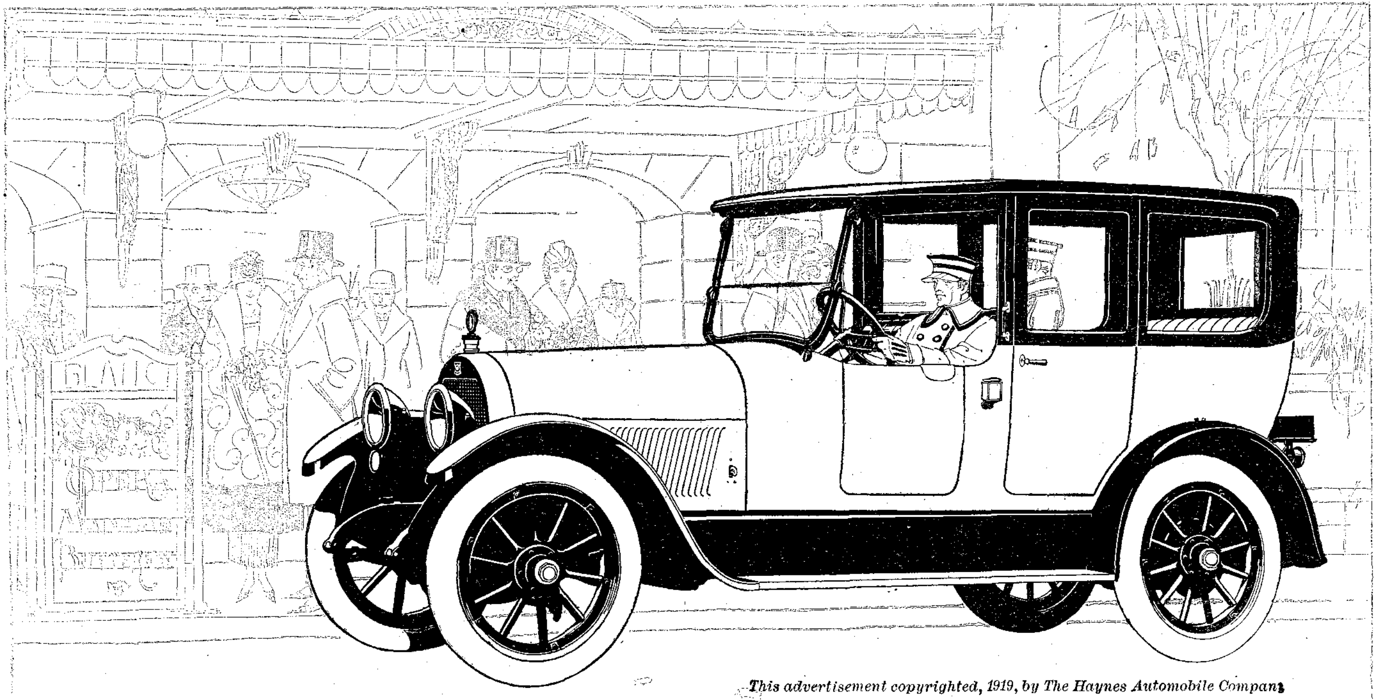
"What I'm driving at is this: Practical religion is largely a question of loosening up with yourself and not being afraid of tackling the job that needs a bit of your own personality.

"If you're by nature too lazy to make an announcement or teach a class or step out from the crowd in any way, you are likely to feel that religion is impractical---that it is all right for those who like it, but only for them.

"Well so is business---unless you are willing to do some things that the other fellows don't or won't.

"Religion is about what you make it, anyway. So is business. And in making either religion or business worth while you can't get far by drifting along too much with the

(Continued on Page 64.)



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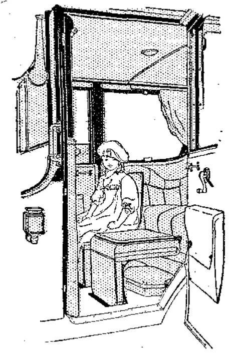
A CLOSED CAR OF INBUILT CHARACTER
THE 1920 HAYNES LIMOUSINE



Luxuriously appointed interiors, thoughtful conveniences, and the many added niceties focus the new 1920 Haynes limousine to those who prefer the privacy of this chauffeur-driven car of character.

HAYNES

America's First Car

1920 "LIGHT SIX"

Open Cars

Touring Car—7 Passenger	$2685
Roadster—Four doors, 4 Passenger	2685

Closed Cars

Coupé—4 Passenger	$3300
Sedan—7 Passenger	3550
Limousine—7 Passenger	4200

Cord Tires and Wooden Wheels Standard Equipment

1920 "LIGHT TWELVE"

Open Cars

Touring Car—7 Passenger	$3450
Roadster—Four doors, 4 Passenger	3450

Closed Cars

Coupé—4 Passenger	$4000
Sedan—7 Passenger	4200

Cord Tires and Five Wire Wheels Standard Equipment

Prices are F. O. B. Kokomo

A new catalog, beautifully illustrated, will be sent on request. Address Dept. 113.

The Haynes, AMERICA'S FIRST CAR, now exhibited by the government at the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C., was invented, designed and built by Elwood Haynes, in 1893.

THE four factors of character—beauty, strength, power and comfort—combined in the new 1920 Haynes Limousine, account for two of its outstanding superiorities—luxury and economy.

Luxurious—as a limousine must be to merit that classification—the new 1920 Haynes Limousine speaks that character which is demanded by those whose social position should be reflected in the car in which they ride.

Yet because of its mechanical excellences—the velvety-powered Haynes motor, the staunch chassis, the constantly dependable motive parts—it provides limousine luxury at a most reasonable upkeep.

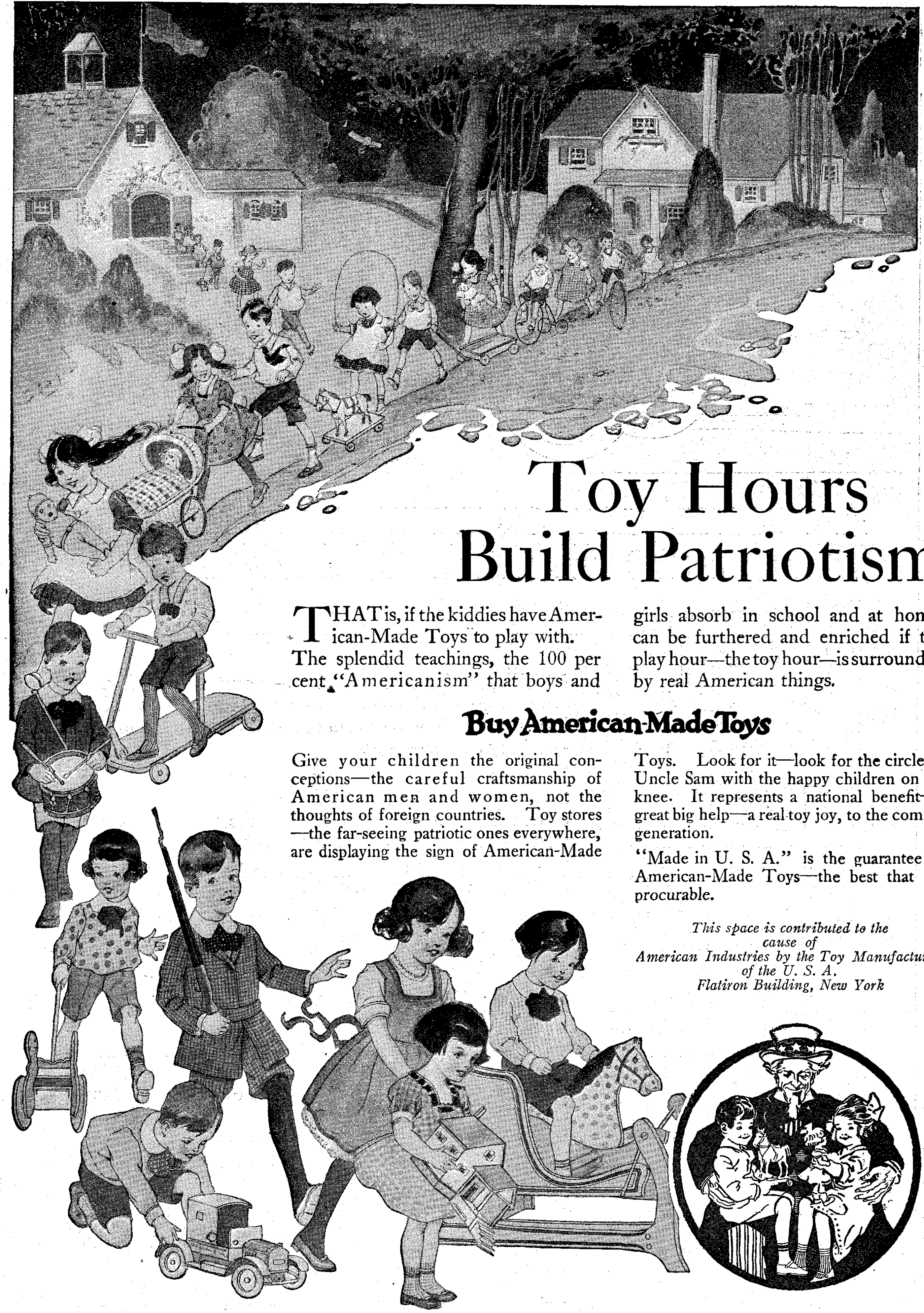
Exteriorly, it leaves nothing to be desired. As it quietly proceeds along the boulevard, its pure, mirror-like finish and its lines of graceful dignity picture the good taste and position of its owner. Its interior offers the extreme of comfort—rich upholstery, silken curtains, chaste Mount Vernon silver fittings, vanity and smoking cases, clock, and all the thoughtful little conveniences demanded by modern social life.

The driver's compartment, connected with the interior of the limousine by a chaufphone, completes the exclusiveness of the car in appearance and in fact.

Production of the new 1920 Haynes Limousine is naturally limited, but immediate delivery is promised for reservation placed now. Should you not know where your nearest Haynes dealer is located, kindly write us.

The Haynes Automobile Company, Kokomo, Ind., U. S. A.

1893—THE HAYNES IS AMERICA'S FIRST CAR—1919



Toy Hours Build Patriotism

THAT is, if the kiddies have American-Made Toys to play with. The splendid teachings, the 100 per cent "Americanism" that boys and girls absorb in school and at home, can be furthered and enriched if the play hour—the toy hour—is surrounded by real American things.

Buy American-Made Toys

Give your children the original conceptions—the careful craftsmanship of American men and women, not the thoughts of foreign countries. Toy stores—the far-seeing patriotic ones everywhere, are displaying the sign of American-Made Toys. Look for it—look for the circle of Uncle Sam with the happy children on his knee. It represents a national benefit—a great big help—a real toy joy, to the coming generation.

"Made in U. S. A." is the guarantee of American-Made Toys—the best that are procurable.

This space is contributed to the cause of
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American-Made TOYS

The Gift That Means "Love Forever"

Give a ring and you give a pledge of eternal affection. For the never-ending circle of the ring means love without end.

No other gift is so welcome as a ring. For no other gift means so much to everyone—to sweetheart, wife, mother, sister, brother, father or friend.

Let your gifts be rings this Christmas—but be sure that they are W-W-W Rings—the only gem-set rings which bear a guarantee. Should a stone come out, or be cracked, it will be replaced and reset free.

W-W-W Rings

With Stones Guaranteed To Stay

Go to your jeweler today and ask him to show you these beautiful, yet inexpensive, W-W-W Rings.

There is a W-W-W Ring for everybody. Among W-W-W Rings you can find just the one you want at just the price you want to pay. Prices $4, $5, $10, $25 and up. Our rings are all of solid gold, set with precious and semi-precious gems of exquisite beauty and cut.

Every style is represented, from the daintiest, laciest ring for women, to the heavier emblem rings for men.

But keep in mind our famous guarantee—if at any time a stone comes out or is broken, we will replace it without any charge whatsoever. The W-W-W Ring you give need never be discarded because of a lost or cracked jewel.

As you consider your Christmas list, you can't make a mistake in selecting W-W-W Rings as gifts.

If your jeweler hasn't genuine W-W-W Rings, write us, giving us his name and address. We will see that you are supplied with the ring you want.

We have a booklet entitled, "The Romance of the Ring," which will help you in making up your Christmas list. In this book is shown a choice selection from our various styles. Also a list of the birthstones and their meaning.

Write today for this free booklet.

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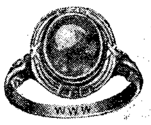
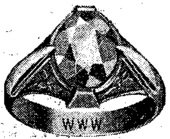
Dept. N-283, Buffalo, N. Y.
Makers of Solid Gold Gem-Set Rings in Which the Stones DO Stay

No. 4780.—Man's massive 32d Degree double Eagle solid gold ring, oval shape, massive, white and red enamel on sides indicating degrees, $22.00.

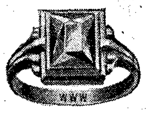
No. 4561.—Man's solid gold hand engraved ring in genuine amethyst, sapphire, ruby, emerald or aquamarine doublet, $10.00.



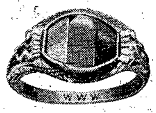
No. 4681.—Lady's solid gold genuine amethyst little finger ring, $15.00. Same ring in genuine aquamarine, $25.00.



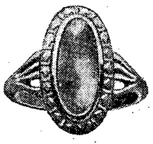
No. 4567.—Man's solid gold hand engraved massive ring with genuine ruby or amethyst doublet, $15.00.



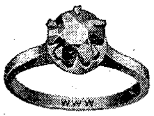
No. 4714.—Lady's solid gold genuine aquamarine little finger ring, $22.00.



No. 4784.—Lady's solid gold synthetic ruby ring, mounted in lace mounting, $22.00.



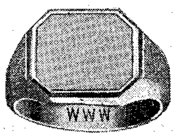
No. 4676.—Lady's solid gold genuine amethyst little finger ring, $16.50.



No. 4658.—Lady's solid gold single stone genuine synthetic ruby ring, plain mounting, fancy setting, $16.50. Same ring can be had in genuine aquamarine, genuine golden sapphire, genuine white sapphire and genuine pink sapphire, at various prices

No. 3944.—Lady's solid gold little finger ring, genuine coral cameo, handsomely carved, fine quality, $22.00.

No. 4703.—Man's solid gold navette shaped genuine amethyst massive ring, $20.00.



No. 4709.—Man's solid gold genuine sardonyx or bloodstone ring in handsome, engine-turned mounting, $16.50.

No. 4562.—Man's heavy 32nd Degree emblem solid gold ring. Handsome and exclusive in design. Red enamel background under double Eagles; emblems on side in colors, $22.00.

majority.

"I never advocate attempting the unusual just because it is out of the ordinary. There's nothing in that but disappointment. Some bedrock criterion is needed with which to measure the value of every project.

"My own experience in business leads me to believe that one test can always safely be used to tell beforehand whether a radical stand is warranted. If the test is negative, better stick with the crowd; but if it is positive, don't be afraid to break with precedent.

"My criterion in a nutshell is: 'Does it mean "passing the buck"?'

"And here's the way I use it. Let's assume I have an open mind to begin with. Up comes a knotty problem. I've seen others---perhaps with theories that lacked the necessary, practical 'follow up'---handle the same thing in the ordinary way and fail.

"But I have a hunch that tackling that problem from some particular new angle, even at the possible expense of some mighty unpleasant ridicule, will bring results.

"Am I warranted, then, in attempting the new drive? If it means 'passing the buck,' no.

"But if it leads me to face all the issues squarely, without temporizing, then I go ahead in full confidence that my method, however unusual it may be, has the practical punch behind it that will make it go through successfully.

"For then I'm backed to the limit by the power of the unusual."

FINAL FIGURES ON AMERICAN ACES AND AIR CASUALTIES

COMPLETE RECORDS lately compiled by the Army Air Service show that sixty-six American aviators won the coveted title of ace during the war. These men served with the British, French and American air forces, and excelled in all types of fighting. The Air Service has given out the list for publication. In naming the American aces both enemy airplanes and balloons are counted. Some of the United States aviators specialized in "putting out the eyes" of the enemy by downing his "sausages." Chief among these "balloon-strafers" was Second Lieutenant Frank Luke, who stands second on the honor roll of American aces, and whose tragic death was almost as widely deplored as was that of Maj. Raoul Lufberry.

In the following list of aces with their official records, those who served with the Royal Air Forces are marked "R. A. F." Briefly the list shows that the American aces destroyed 483 enemy aircraft, according to official reckoning. The number was really higher than this, but only official crashes are counted. The German machines destroyed were divided into 428 airplanes and 55 observation balloons. The complete list, as reported by the New York "Evening Post," runs as follows:

	Planes.	Balloons.
Capt. E. V. Rickenbacker, 94th...........	22	3
Second Lt. Frank Luke, 27th..............	4	14
Major R. V. Lufberry, 94th...............	17	..
First Lt. G. Vaughn, 17th R. A. F........	12	1
First Lt. F. Kindley, 148th..............	12	..
First Lt. D. Putnam, 139th...............	12	..
First Lt. E. Springs, 148th..............	11	..
First Lt. Reed Landis, 40th R. A. F......	9	1
First Lt. J. M. Swaab, 32d...............	10	..
First Lt. C. E. Wright, 93d..............	8	1
First Lt. P. E. Baer, 103d...............	9	..
First Lieut T. C. Cassady, 28th..........	9	..
First Lt. H. R. Clay, 148th..............	8	..
First Lt. L. Hamilton, 3d R. A. F........	5	3
First Lt. Joseph Wehner, 27th............	2	6
Second Lt. S. Donaldson, 22d R. A. F.	7	1
Second Lt. C. Jones, 22d.......	8	..
First Lt. F. O. D. Hunter, 103d..........	7	1
First Lt. J. B. Beane, 22d...............	6	2
Major J. A. Meissner, 147th..............	7	1
Capt. H. Coolidge, 94th..................	5	3
Second Lt. W. W. White, 147th............	7	1
Second Lt. Burdick, 17th.................	7	..
First Lt. Larner, 103....................	7	..
First Lt. L. C. Holden, 95th.............	2	5
First Lt. W. P. Erwin, 1st...............	7	.
First Lt. S. C. Creech, 148th............	7	.
First Lt. H. W. Cook, 94th...............	4	3
First Lt. Reed Chambers, 94th............	6	.
First Lt. D. Campbell, 94th..............	6	..
First Lt. L. J. Rummell, 93d.............	6	4
First Lt. M. Stenseth, 28th..............	6	.
First Lt. W. H. Stovall, 13th............	6	..
First Lt. M. K. Guthrie, 13th............	6	.
Second Lt. F. E. Hays, 13th..............	6	.
First Lt. L. C. Hammond, 91st............	6	.
First Lt. W. A. Robertson, 139th.........	6	.
First Lt. E. F. Curtiss, 95th............	6	.
First Lt. S. Sewall, 95th................	4	2
Second Lt. J. MacArthur, 27th............	6	.
Capt. J. C. Vasconcells, 27th............	5	1
Second Lt. H. C. Knotts, 27th............	6	..
Second Lt. W. T. Ponder, 103d............	6	..
First Lt. E. G. Tobin, 103d..............	6	..
First Lt. C. J. Grey, 213th..............	4	1
First Lt. R. A. O'Neil, 147th............	5	..
Second Lt. K. L. Porter, 147th...........	5	..
First Lt. J. A. Healy, 147th.............	5	..
First Lt. G. W. Furlow, 103d.............	5	..
Second Lt. R. M. Todd, 17th..............	4	1
Major H. E. Harney, 27th.................	5	..
Capt. O. K. Peterson, 95th...............	5	..
First Lt. H. R. Buckley, 95th............	4	1
First Lt. J. Knowles, 95th...............	5	..
Capt. V. H. Strahm, 91st.................	5	..
Second Lt. W. T. Badham, 91st............	5	..
First Lt. E. R. Cook, 91st...............	5	..
First Lt. R. O. Lindsay, 139th...........	5	..
First Lt. K. J. Schoen, 139th............	5	..
First Lt. J. J. Searley, 13th............	5	..
First Lt. H. L. Bair, 24th R. A. F.......	5	..
First Lt. F. E. Luff, 74th R. A. F.......	3	2
First Lt. C. Ralston, 148th..............	5	..
First Lt. C. Bissell, 148th..............	5	..
Major William Thaw, 103d.................	4	1
First Lt. A. R. Brooks, 22d..............	5	..

The price paid by America in destroying the wings of the Hun armies shows that there were 32 fliers killed and 39 injured in accidents behind the lines.

In action with the enemy 187 fliers were killed, 133 wounded, 47 marked missing and 144 taken prisoner by the Germans. This list follows:

	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Prisoner.
With Independent Air Force.	3	2	2	7
With French squadrons.....	11	13	..	1
With R. A. F. squadrons...	15	12	7	14
With 17th B. E. F. squad..	8	6	3	8
With 148th Sq. B. E. F....	3	3	1	4
First Army. A. E. F.......	145	97	34	106
With Italian A. F.........	2	..	..	..
With 2d Army, A. E. F., 8th Squadron............	..	..	..	4

Many commentators recall this list of aviators killed in the war as they examine the large casualty list of the recent coast to coast air race. The Columbus "Dispatch" is of the opinion that too large a percentage of the 62 entrants fared badly. To quote:

> "Ten of them were killed outright while engaged in the race or while preparing for it. This is a sad commentary on the development of aviation in America. That one-sixth of the carefully trained and selected experts who participated in the derby should have met death, to say nothing of those injured and the machines destroyed or damaged, is ample proof that our boasted strides in conquering the upper air have been nothing more than puny and toddling steps. It must be remembered that the race was no badly managed affair. Every possible provision for its success was deliberately made. Twenty control stations dotted the route across the country, to aid and care for the fliers and speed them on their way. They did their work well, but, unfortunately, scarcely one of them but was called upon to render first aid to the injured or extricate the dead from the wreckage."

Libbey

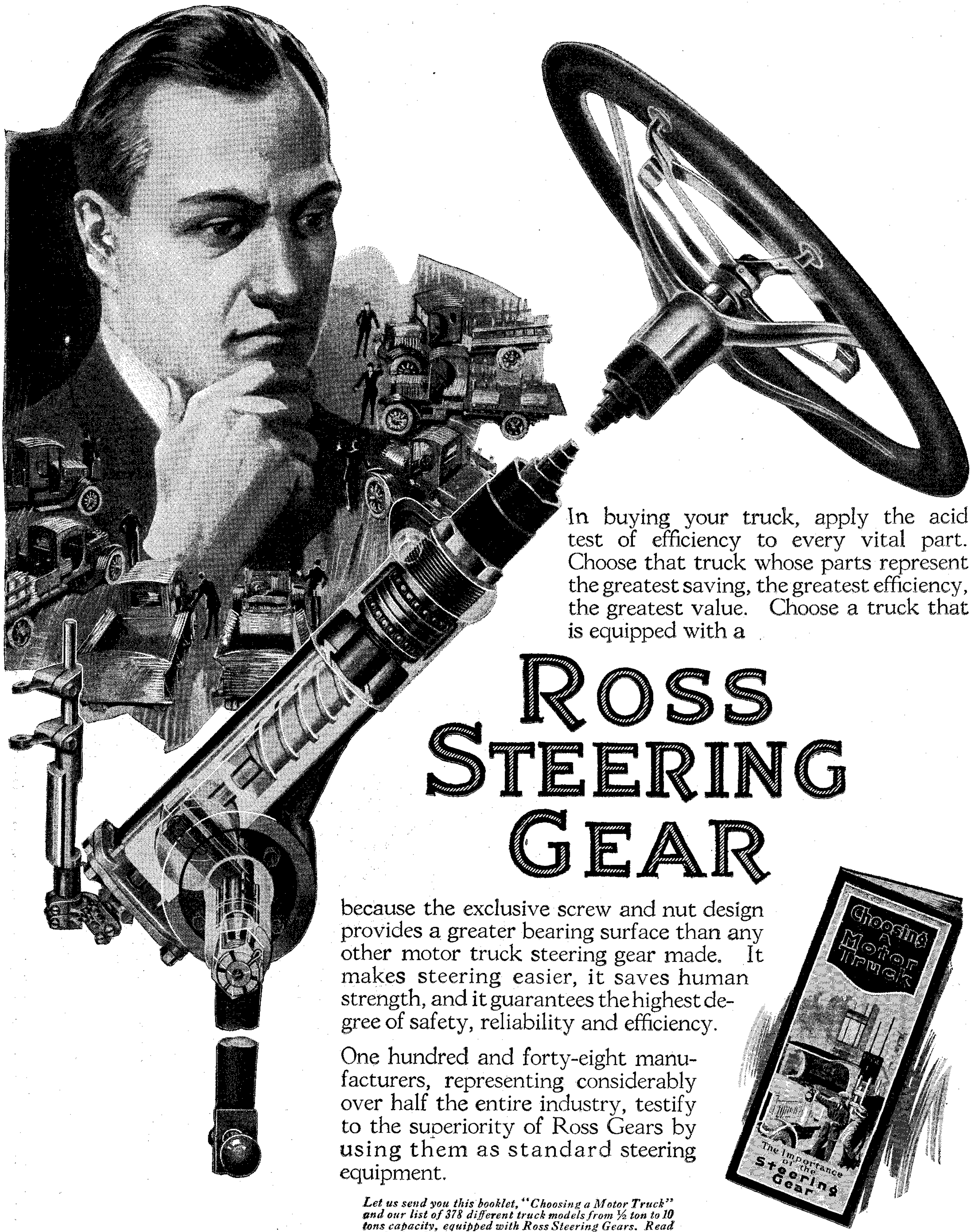
Fine Crystal and Cut Glass

IT is rapidly becoming the vogue to use more fine crystal and cut glass. Families who have always prized their collections are now adding the latest Libbey art creations. These newest pieces are distinguished for their beauty of form and rare design. They breathe an atmosphere of quality possible only as a result of the long years of experience of Libbey artists and master craftsmen.

Exhibitions now being shown by the best dealers in your city

THE LIBBEY GLASS COMPANY, TOLEDO, OHIO

ROSS STEERING GEARS


Choosing A Motor Truck
The importance of the Steering Gear

In buying your truck, apply the acid test of efficiency to every vital part. Choose that truck whose parts represent the greatest saving, the greatest efficiency, the greatest value. Choose a truck that is equipped with a

ROSS STEERING GEAR

because the exclusive screw and nut design provides a greater bearing surface than any other motor truck steering gear made. It makes steering easier, it saves human strength, and it guarantees the highest degree of safety, reliability and efficiency.

One hundred and forty-eight manufacturers, representing considerably over half the entire industry, testify to the superiority of Ross Gears by using them as standard steering equipment.

Let us send you this booklet, "Choosing a Motor Truck" and our list of 378 different truck models from ½ ton to 10 tons capacity, equipped with Ross Steering Gears. Read the book. Consider the vital importance of the steering gear, and then choose your truck from this list.

ROSS GEAR & TOOL COMPANY
Lafayette, Indiana, U.S.A.

THE STEERING GEARS THAT PREDOMINATE ON MOTOR TRUCKS

WHY AN OLD MEXICAN LAND-OWNER HATES VILLA

IF YOU HAD LOST SOME 70,000,000 acres of land, to say nothing of numerous other possessions, you would probably feel that fate had dealt harshly with you. This is the state in which General Luis Terrazas, formerly of Chihuahua City, Mexico, now of El Paso, Texas, finds himself, we are told by Sidney Roberts in "The Dearborn Independent." It appears, however, that Don Luis doesn't blame fate so much as he does one Pancho Villa, the party who has won so much unenviable notoriety as a bandit and general disturber in Mexico the last few years. He holds that Villa ruined him. "He says his life will be spared to view Villa's dead body," states Mr. Roberts. "That done, he proposes speedily to follow him into the next world and there denounce him for his sins." Aside from the fact that it deals with a man who was once the world's largest landowner, the story of Don Luis is interesting because it throws a light on the agrarian conditions in Mexico that led to the unrest that has prevailed in that country for several years. Terrazas was born in Chihuahua City in 1829 of Spanish parents, who left him a small fortune. His hobby was cattle, but his specialty seems to have been the annexation of lands. Thus we learn that he materially assisted the Mexican liberator and president, Juarez, in wresting the country from the French. For these services he received grants of land. "When Maximilian invaded Mexico the Terrazas family defended the state of Chihuahua---and received a grant of land. When Diaz came into power through a revolution, Terrazas was the leader of his sympathizers in Chihuahua---and received a grant of land." It was by thus accumulating lands here and there as time went on, and tenaciously hanging onto them, that General Terrazas finally acquired holdings so vast that it is said nobody but himself knew the extent of them. "You could ride for twenty-four hours on the train and never leave his ranches," says Mr. Roberts. "Small towns dotted this vast acreage, and 30,000 peons were in his immediate service." Further:

> "All day north and south, east and west you could ride in Chihuahua, and never go outside his land. His cattle sheep and horses were reckoned by the hundreds of thousands. They were never counted, for the simple reason it was impossible, and Don Luis paid no taxes so it was nobody's business.
>
> "Roughly they put his ownership at half the great state of Chihuahua, and in the city of Chihuahua he owned or controlled everything, including all the public utilities, which were monopolies and paid big dividends. No one could borrow money or buy a piece of property without his consent and no

(Continued on Page 70.)

TIFFANY & CO.

JEWELRY SILVERWARE WATCHES CLOCKS STATIONERY

82 YEARS OF QUALITY

EFFICIENT SERVICE BY MAIL

FIFTH AVENUE & 37TH STREET
NEW YORK

Spend the time with HIM

While he's eating breakfast, spend those few moments at the table with him. With an Armstrong Table Stove you can cook the breakfast right on the table—hot cakes and sausage piping hot for him—toast for yourself, if you prefer—and all at the same time.

The Armstrong Stove is built for lasting wear. It is equipped with beautiful aluminum cooking service—easy to keep clean, practically indestructible.

Save traveling back and forth to the kitchen. Insure breakfast being on time. Spend those few moments with him. An Armstrong Table Stove will do it.

Price $12.50 at your dealer's, or sent prepaid by

Cooks 3 Things at Once

The Standard Stamping Company
Huntington, West Virginia

ARMSTRONG TABLE STOVE

An answer to the question of—

Labor Troubles and Production

The Du Pont Chemical Company offers the Petersburg-Hopewell Industrial District of Virginia to manufacturers of the world as a solution of their big problems of production and distribution

Are These Your Problems?

Are excessive power costs or high wage, tax, water and insurance rates cutting down your profits?

Is your production hampered by adverse labor and housing conditions?

Is your business suffering for lack of cheap and adequate transportation facilities?

Are you without room to expand your plant to take care of the increased demand that's coming?

Would a branch factory located at a place of greater strategic value help to solve your marketing problems?

Do you have to fight a hostile local government to prevent harassing restrictions on your business?

Does it require cheaper power and lower factory costs to make your business a greater success?

Do you need greater financial aid for expansion, or the help of technical and traffic experts to work out your particular problems?

Are you looking for a suitable place to begin a manufacturing business?

How Hopewell Solves Them

Steam and electric power, light, heat and air pressure below standard prices.

Rail and deep water shipping facilities that are unsurpassed in point of service and cost.

Freedom from labor and housing troubles. Houses are plentiful, rent is cheap, and living costs are approximately on a pre-war basis.

Factories are already built and splendid sites for new buildings.

Abundance of purest water for all domestic and industrial purposes at low rates. Best fire protection in the world, with consequent low insurance costs.

Climate never too hot or too cold for out of door work. Health conditions such as to make Hopewell a potential health resort.

Civic environment that makes Hopewell a good place to live and rear a family.

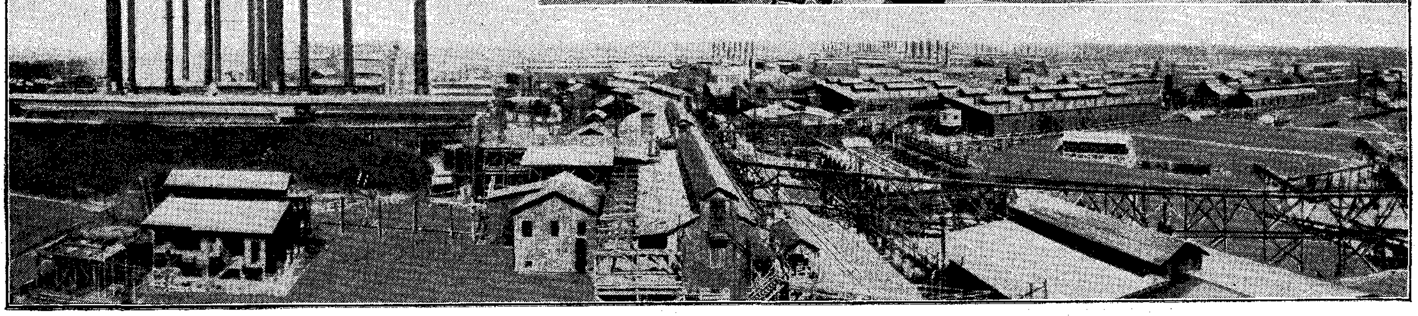
Adequate financial help to take care of legitimate development or expansion and expert technical advisors and industrial engineers to aid in solving your problems.

In short, the essentials to make your business a greater success are at Hopewell.

Hopewell Has No "Housing Problem"

There are hundreds of bungalows, cottages and houses, with lawns and gardens bordering on well-paved streets, as shown in the photograph below. These homes, equipped with all modern conveniences, are ready for immediate occupancy by Hopewell workers.

Lower Photograph—A panoramic view of 50% of Hopewell's industrial area, showing some of its factories, power plants and other industrial buildings.



An answer to the question of—

Factory Costs and Profits

A Tidewater Port

This industrial district is about eighty miles west of Norfolk and twenty-three miles south of Richmond at the junction of the Appomattox and James rivers,—in reality part of Chesapeake Bay.

It is a railway centre with trunk-line connections to all points North, West and South. It is a tidewater port with steamer connections with trans-Atlantic, South American and coastwise ports. Its shipping facilities compare favorably with those of the big port cities.

Factories and Sites

Hopewell was designed for the production of gun cotton on a colossal scale. In less than a year it rose from a quiet little town to an industrial city of over 40,000 population.

Hopewell now presents opportunities to manufacturers unique in history—factory buildings easily adaptable to many kinds of manufacturing—1200 acres available for factory sites with ***railway sidings already built.***

Labor and Housing

Labor, both skilled and unskilled, male and female, can be recruited from the surrounding territory to supply all needs. Within the space of a few weeks, the Du Pont Company recruited 30,000 workers. Low living costs have kept and should continue to keep wages at a fair level. Strikes are unknown.

Hopewell has cottages, bungalows, apartments and dormitories sufficient to accommodate 12,000 workers. In addition, it has clubs, hotels, churches, schools, commissary operating on a low cost-plus basis, stores, Y. M. C. A., Y. W. C. A., and all the public utilities and civic improvements that constitute a modern city.

NOTE—As its name implies, the Du Pont Chemical Company is not a real estate concern. We have these factories, factory sites and other buildings—a limited number—which we offer for immediate sale *direct* to manufacturers, at attractive terms. We are employing the most powerful and the quickest means of disposing of our peace surplus and of acquainting the public with the opportunities Hopewell offers. It will be a matter of first come first served. Quick action is advisable. Write or wire today for data.

Power and Water

Hopewell has three gigantic and modern power plants; a total capacity of 60,000 h.p., ready to supply manufacturers with steam, electricity, heat, light and air pressure in any quantity at a surprisingly low cost.

Water of hygienic purity is drawn from filtration plants with a daily capacity of 50,000,000 gallons—more than enough to supply a city of 500,000.

Raw Materials and Fuel

The Pocahontas and New River coal fields, which produce the best steam coal in the world, lie within a short hauling distance and assure a constant supply of low priced fuel.

Hopewell is in the centre of a region rich in natural resources. Within a radius of fifty miles are produced annually 555,000,000 feet of timber available for lumber or for pulp and paper making; 25,000,000 pounds of tobacco, 3,000,000 bushels of corn, 2,000,000 bushels of peanut and other crops valued at over $5,000,000. Each of these products offers opportunities to manufacturers.

A Good Place To Live

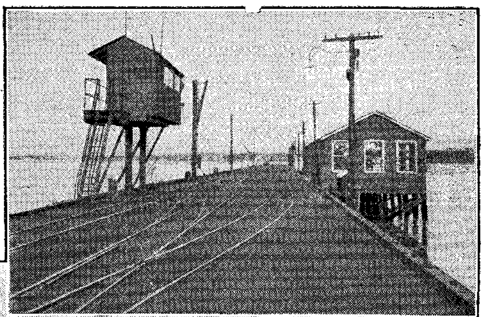
Hopewell's climatic and general health conditions are unsurpassed. It is a city without a "housing problem"; a city where profiteering is unknown; a city where, compared with some cities, the workers' fifty cents buys a dollar's worth of goods; a city where living ceases to be a losing struggle. In brief, Hopewell is a city where the average man would like to live and rear his children.

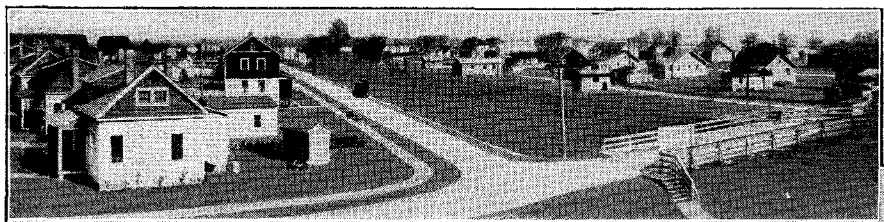
Write or Wire Us

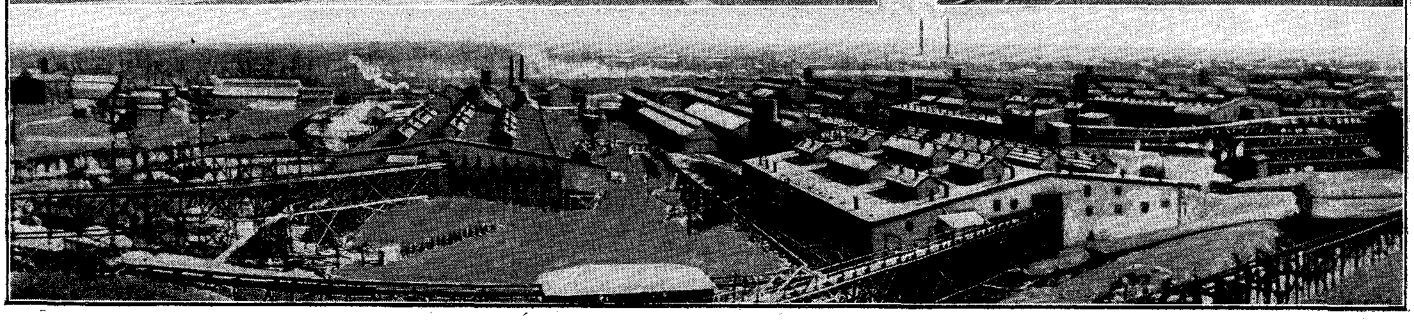
Our experts—Technical, Industrial, Traffic—will gladly study your specific requirements, investigate your problems of raw materials, manufacturing processes, transportation, and give you an unbiased report as to the adaptability of Hopewell (plant sites, present available equipment, raw materials, etc.) to your special needs. This service is free. It may lead to the solution of your problems. Get in touch with us promptly.

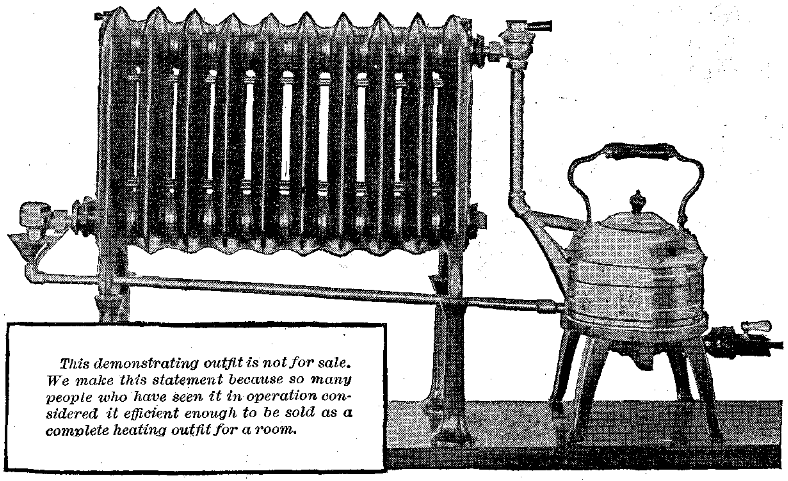
Du Pont Chemical Company
Incorporated
Wilmington, Delaware
Petersburg Chamber of Commerce, Petersburg, Va.

A Deep Water Wharf







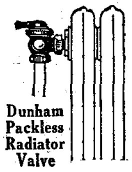


This demonstrating outfit is not for sale. We make this statement because so many people who have seen it in operation considered it efficient enough to be sold as a complete heating outfit for a room.

Heating a Radiator with a Teakettle

It can be done: it *was* done at the Ottawa Technical School before a group of engineers who were amazed at the demonstration. The radiator was fitted with a Dunham Radiator Trap—a simple little device that automatically removes the air and water from each radiator so that the steam can circulate freely. Free circulation of the steam is absolutely necessary. Until you get it you can shovel in the coal until you are blue in the face; the radiators will get noisy and leaky, but they won't get as hot as they should.

The DUNHAM HEATING SERVICE

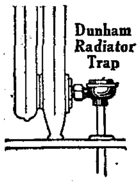


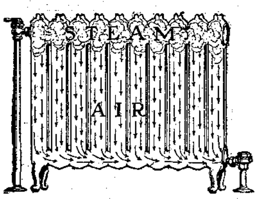
The three small illustrations below show what happens inside the radiator when you turn on the steam. Study them carefully.

The Dunham Radiator Trap, as used for sixteen years in prominent buildings, including the Woolworth Building, is only one part of Dunham Heating Service. The complete Service, through its nearest branch sales office, revamps existing steam heating systems, designs new ones for homes, apartments, office buildings, industrial plants, etc.—all in close cooperation with the architect, the heating and ventilating engineer and the heating contractor.

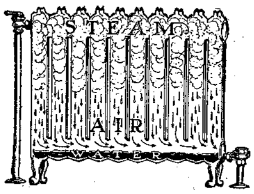
To get more hours of heating comfort per ton of coal write at once for booklet "The Story of Dunham Heating".

Reputable steam heating contractors in towns of less than 100,000 population will find the Dunham Service Station Plan a practical business-getter.

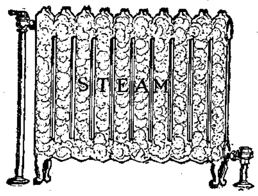




Steam entering—air passing out through trap.



More steam entering—water (steam that condensed from chill of radiator) and balance of air passing out through trap..



Radiator full of steam and hot all over. The Dunham Trap that allowed free passage of air and water, does not allow the escape of steam.

C. A. DUNHAM COMPANY, Fisher Bldg., CHICAGO

Factories: Marshalltown, Iowa
Toronto, Canada

Branches in 36 cities in United States and Canada

concession was granted within that state without his approval.

"He granted some mining concessions, although he was not much interested in mining. Land, cattle, loans--loans, cattle, land--that was the circle of his prosperity. He believed in eight per cent.,but in his later years asked and got twelve. Before his fall none could borrow a cent in Chihuahua without his sanction, and the interest was one per cent. a month. He controlled the banks, and if he wanted the notes and mortgages turned in for loans, he got them, and if he did'nt the bankers kept them. He sold nothing himself, but would lease. He never let an acre or a dollar get away from him."

His vast possessions made Terrazas a despot. His peons were his slaves,and we are told that it was his ruthless treatment of them that brought on the Madero revolution. He worked them to the limit of their endurance, paid them wretched wages, made them spend all they made at his stores, and so, while he was constantly getting richer, the peons were growing poorer. Says Mr. Roberts:

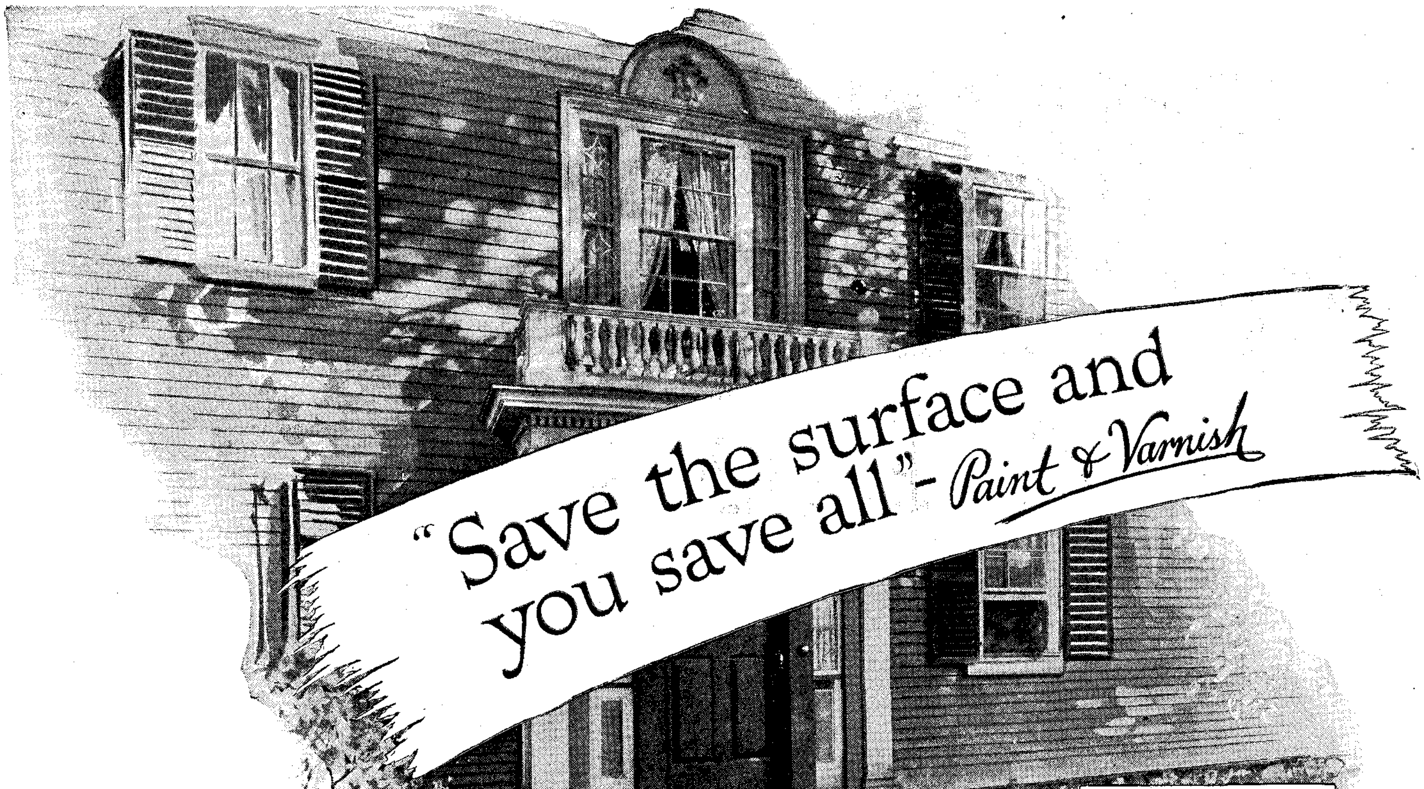
"He had some 30 ranches for his own personal use, most of them palatial,and one of imperial splendor, where he entertained large parties, sometimes as many as 100 at once for weeks at a time. Into this unequal state of affairs entered Francisco Madero. Madero was a zealot, and probably one of the sincerest of all Mexico's patriots.Some day a sympathizer will tell the true story of the Mexican; he is not so black as he is painted, and his excesses usually can be traced to outside influences.

"Madero preached revolution,but constitutional revolution. He wanted to be elected president so that he could accomplish these reforms he saw as so necessary for Mexican development. He made a pilgrimage through the vast Terrazas estate, arguing, lecturing, persuading the peons that hardship, exactions and extreme poverty did not represent their proper position. He told them the land belonged to them and that they should arm themselves and compel their employer to pay them wages of a dollar a day, instead of 30 or 40 cents, which was the maximum paid on the Terrazas estate. He explained to them that while they were being taxed to support the government,Luis Terrazas was paying no taxes at all.

"Finally he said: 'Elect me president, and I will change all this; I will give everybody a farm; I will increase your wages to $1 a day, and divide the cattle and sheep among you.'

"Incredulous at first, they came to believe him; so was the seed of revolution sown. The vaqueros and peons for the most part had been loyal to their master, their loyalty being based on ignorance. The Mexican peon is illiterate, but by no means unintelligent. They began to think; the possibility of each having a farm of his own and a share in the master's cattle and sheep was a strong appeal. The unrest became pronounced; loyalty disappeared; directly the revolution of Madero broke out and gave them their opportunity, they avenged themselves on tough old Terrazas by joining the bands of guerillas and plundering the Terrazas villages and ranch houses, burning his buildings, killing his cattle and doing him as much damage as possible.Terrazas,

(Continued on Page 73.)


"Save the surface and you save all"-Paint & Varnish

© 1919
"Save the Surface Campaign"

What your Front Door tells

THE two sides of your front door tell a double story about surface protection—there are few better examples. The inside makes plain every day how surface protection is needed in daily use—protection against kicks and knocks, against the scrubbing of cleaning cloth and the countless contacts with many hands.

Outside, the door has all this wear and more—for here are also the full heat of the sun—the driving rain, snow, hail and sleet.

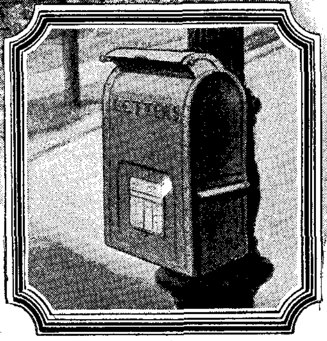
Your front door, however, like everything you own, will be well preserved if given proper surface protection. The elements stop at the *protective coating*. Rough usage fails to penetrate through. Actual abuse often finds itself powerless to do any damage.

Disintegration must have a surface to begin on — deterioration comes from *without*. If a surface is coated, the coating suffers the *entire* attack. "Save the surface and you save all."

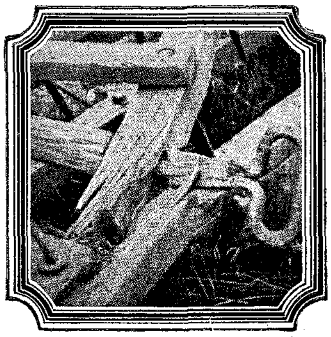
Surface protection applied to any product of wood, metal, brick, concrete, stucco and plaster renders the product immune to rot, rust, disintegration as long as the surface protection remains intact.

¶

We have prepared a book which you will find as interesting as it is valuable. It will tell you some startling new things about surface protection as a means to prevent loss. Thoroughly illustrated. Send for a copy. Address: Save the Surface Campaign, Room 632, The Bourse, Philadelphia.



The Government systematically paints its letter boxes throughout the country. Rarely do you see one that is not kept well protected. The disastrous effect of rust, were it not for this careful protection, is beyond any question, and recognized by the Government. *When you pass a letter box, think of the slogan,* "Save the surface and you save all." Then apply the idea to your own property.



This harrow broke down in service because the wood rotted, weakened and could not stand hard usage. Surface protection would have kept the wood sound and saved the implement. Farm implements have a hard life at best. They need all the protection they can get. The cost of enough surface protection to have saved this harrow would have been insignificant.

> *"Save the Surface! Use Paint and Varnish and increase the employment of labor."*
> WM. B. WILSON
> *Secretary of Labor*

THIS ADVERTISEMENT

is issued by the Save the Surface Committee, representing the Paint, Varnish and Allied Industries, whose products, taken as a whole, serve the primary purposes of preserving, protecting and beautifying the innumerable products of the lumber, metal, cement and manufacturing industries, and their divisions.

"SAVE THE SURFACE AND YOU SAVE ALL"-Paint & Varnish

WOOD SURFACES | PLASTER SURFACES | CONCRETE SURFACES | MANUFACTURED PRODUCTS SURFACES | METAL SURFACES | BRICK SURFACES

WEAR-EVER
T.A.C.
ALUMINUM
U.C.Co.
TRADE MARK

YOU can prepare an entire meal in the "Wear-Ever" Aluminum Double Roaster, in oven or over one burner on top of stove—all at one time—a delicious roast, baked potatoes, macaroni and even a dessert such as baked apples or rice pudding. Clean, bright

"Wear-Ever"
Aluminum Cooking Utensils

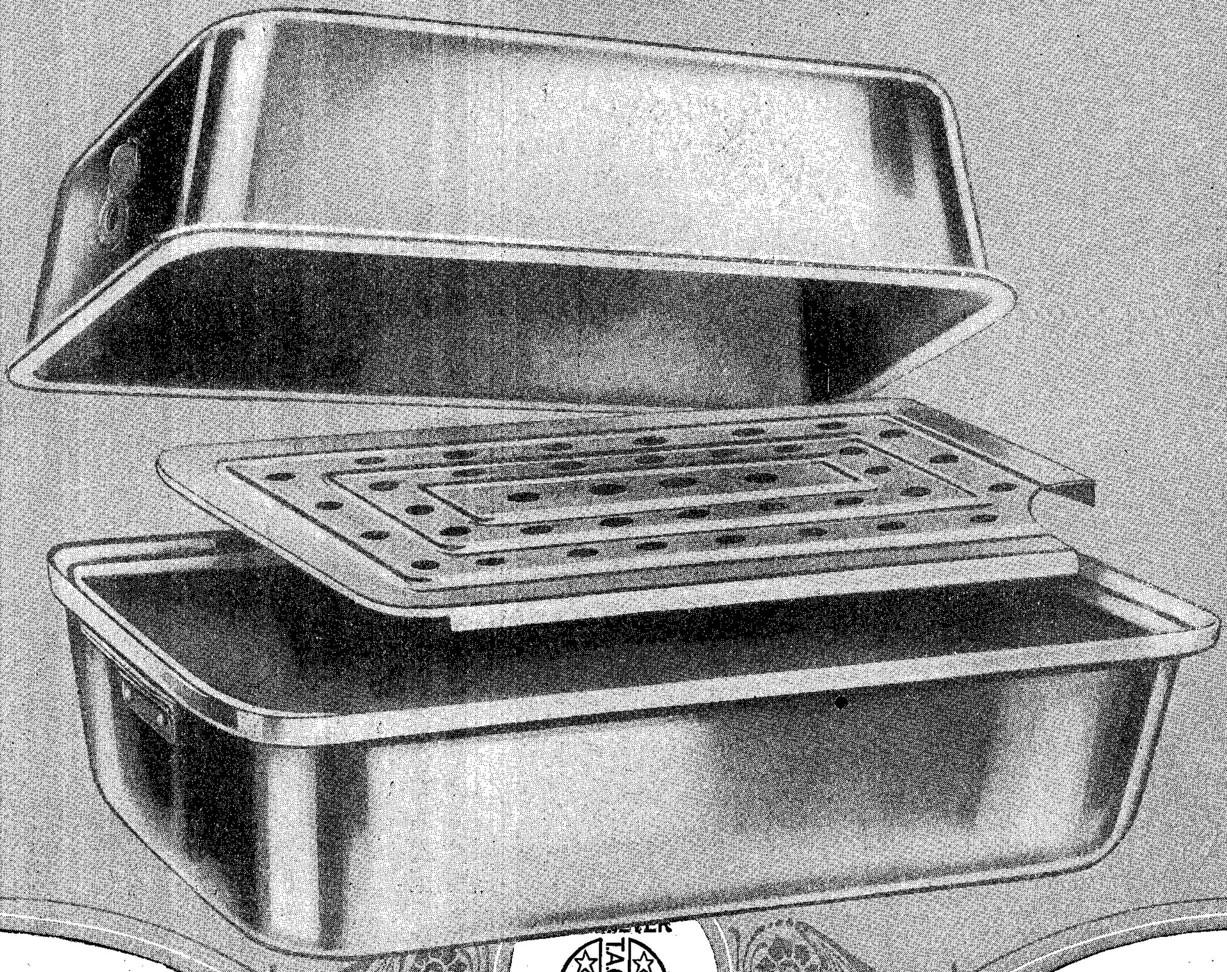
give to your kitchen an atmosphere that indicates more than ordinary interest in good cooking as well as a high standard of furnishings throughout your entire home.

Replace utensils that wear out
with utensils that "Wear-Ever"

Look for the "Wear-Ever" trademark on the bottom of each utensil

The Aluminum Cooking Utensil Co. Dept. 10 **New Kensington, Pa.**

In Canada "Wear-Ever" utensils are made by Northern Aluminum Company, Limited, Toronto, Ont.



WEAR-EVER
T.A.C.
ALUMINUM
U.C.Co.
TRADE MARK

heading the aristocracy of wealth and wielding an autocratic power unexcelled in the civilized world, was the logical target for a revolution based on social conditions. The world's largest landowner had reached the pinnacle of his career, and his descent was rapid.

"In all the disorders following the Madero Revolution, whoever else suffered, Terrazas was a sure victim. His herds and his fortunes alike were depleted and when Francisco Villa began his march from Juarez south to Chihuahua City, General Terrazas fled from his home in Chihuahua City, on horseback, and altho past 84 years at that time, made the entire trip to the border that way. Since that day he reached Ojinaga on the border, December 8, 1913, he has never re-entered Mexico."

It was after the old man had fled from Mexico that Villa descended on Chihuahua. He captured one of the General's sons, Luis, Jr., and demanded a ransom of $650,000 for his release. Villa also ordered young Luis to turn over all the resources of the Terrazas bank. The junior Terrazas did not seem particularly willing to comply with the bandit leader's demands, nor was the ransom forthcoming. Villa thereupon proceeded to give a demonstration of his peculiar method of doing business--

"He ordered Luis before him, had a noose adjusted about his neck, and then caused him to be gently hoisted from his feet. This torture was repeated until Luis signalled he would reveal the hiding place of the bank's money.

"Villa's hatred of old Terrazas and his family was bitter. Not content with the treasures of Chihuahua he sent a message to the old man on the border that unless a ransom of 500,000 pesos (equal to $250,000) was paid within five days, Luis would be taken south with Villa--and that meant death.

"Old Terrazas, a brief time before, was worth easily $40,000,000; now, when his son was a captive, he could not put his hands on $250,000. He made pathetic efforts to raise the money, to get an extension of the time and to get help from United States authorities.

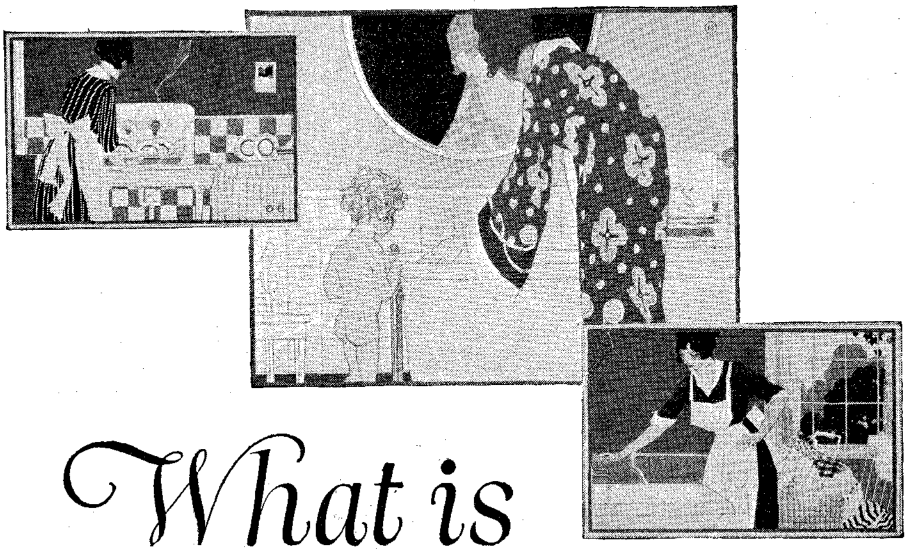
"'I am 82 years old,' said General Terrazas, 'and money means nothing to me. They can have every cent I have if my boy is only spared to me and his children.' Luis, the younger, had 13 children.

"What was Villa's answer? This:

"'If the cientificos had Pancho Villa a prisoner in the same circumstances, do you think he would be restrained in a palace and treated with the consideration I have shown Don Luis? No; Pancho Villa's head would have been placed on a pike and paraded about the city. The Terrazas family has accumulated its great wealth through oppression of the people and now the people demand reparation.'

"But the son did manage to escape, only to die shortly after from sickness brought on by his sufferings while a captive. The old man took it hard, and has carried the burden of vendetta against Villa ever since."

The aged Terrazas has never given up his fight for the restoration of his lands, which were finally seized by the Mexican government and used in the establishment of colonies for poor Mexicans. His time now appears to be taken up between this fight and his efforts



What is hot water worth?

FOR baby's bath, a big day's dishes, or the family wash—isn't hot water for any personal comfort or household convenience worth a penny?

The Pittsburgh Automatic Gas Water Heater not only delivers ten gallons of piping hot water for a cent, but delivers it where it is wanted in the bargain.

At any hour of the day or night, a turn of the faucet signals the Pittsburgh Automatic. The gas lights automatically and hot water is delivered, in any quantities, quick as a wink.

And when you have enough hot water, closing the faucet stops all gas expense automatically. That's why the Pittsburgh can deliver hot water so cheaply—it's more careful with the gas than you would be yourself.

Any way you figure it, it's a pleasure to live in the same house with a Pittsburgh. It's a pleasure to entertain your friends. There's nothing more conducive to a clean and well regulated household.

Your gas company and plumber know all about the Pittsburgh and can install one in a very short time without fuss or dirt. Drop us a line today, and let us tell you more about the Pittsburgh.

Architects see Sweet's Architectural Edition Pages 1294 to 1297

PITTSBURG WATER HEATER COMPANY
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Pittsburgh
Automatic Gas Water Heaters

Branch offices in principal cities
Baltimore
Boston
Brooklyn
Buffalo
Chicago
Cincinnati
Cleveland
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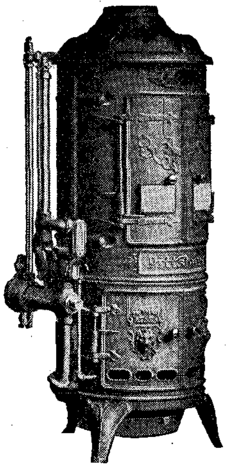
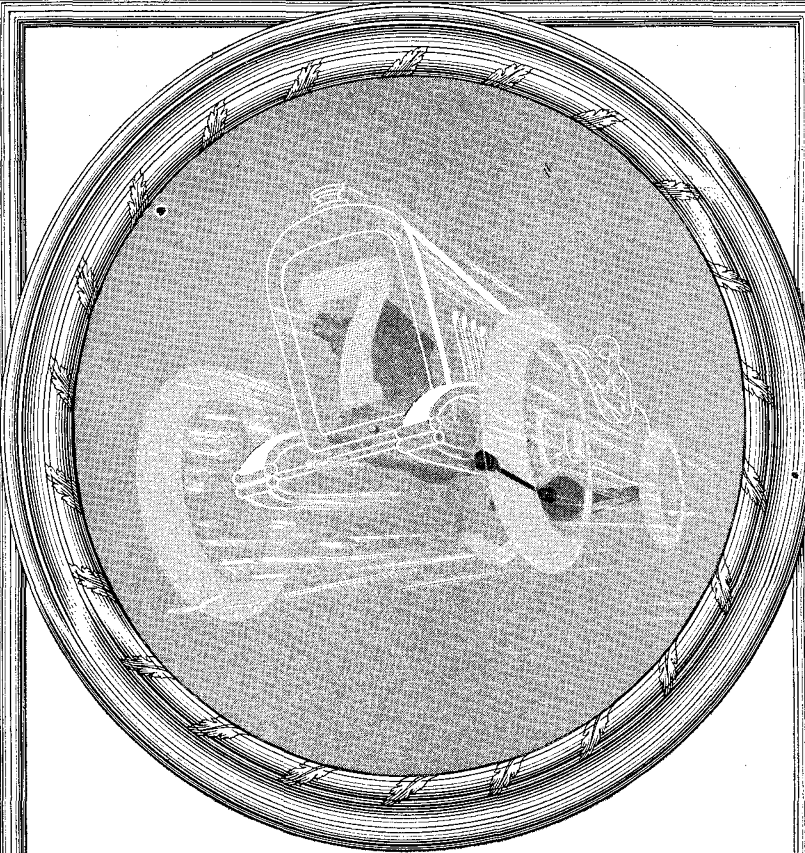
Denver
Detroit
Duluth
Houston
Indianapolis
Kansas City
Los Angeles
Louisville
Newark
New Orleans
New York
Oakland
Philadelphia
Pittsburgh
San Diego
St. Louis
St. Paul
San Antonio
San Francisco
Washington, D. C.
Canada
Toronto, Can.





Spicer

UNIVERSAL JOINTS AND PROPELLER SHAFTS

THE propeller shaft, with its universal joints, is one of the most heavily stressed parts of any car. Every driving stress, every racking shock between the engine and rear wheels, falls upon it.

The service rendered depends upon soundness of design, strength of steel and precision of workmanship.

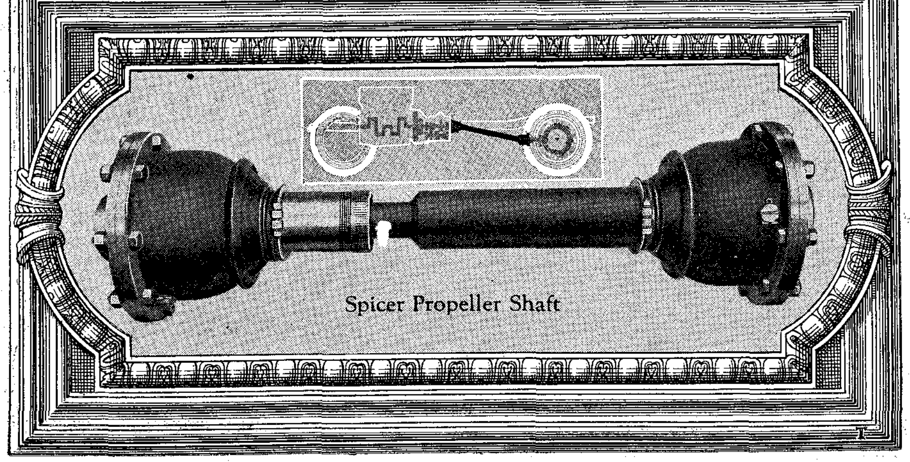
Since 1904 SPICER PROPELLER SHAFTS and SPICER UNIVERSAL JOINTS have been an integral part of fine cars. To-day over one hundred of the leading makes of automobiles and trucks are Spicer equipped.

Genuine Spicer Universal Joints bear the Spicer name on the flange.

SPICER MFG. CORPORATION
SOUTH PLAINFIELD, N. J.

THE RACING CAR: Number Nine of a series of Spicer advertisements

© S. M. C. 1919



Spicer Propeller Shaft

to bring about the downfall of Villa. Neither seems to promise any success. The latest accounts from Mexico indicate that Villa is still going strong, and Mr. Roberts says of the old General's property:

"He will never get it back, neither in land nor in money; few cattle are on his ranches now. His palaces where he entertained in imperial manner, have been converted to other uses. He knows the fight is lost; yet he sits there, a bundle of concentrated hatred, glaring over the border, waiting for Pancho Villa to die; praying to outlive the man he holds responsible for his greatest grief.

"The old man says it is not long now; he thought it had come, the end of Villa, with this last disturbance; he says the rebel's days are numbered.

"And the end consummated, Terrazas is willing to consign his claims to oblivion, and pass along the road on his mystical mission of denunciation, into the next world."

GERMANY'S NEW SYSTEM OF SAVING MARKS BY BARTER

BUYING WITHOUT MONEY, but not going in debt, appears to be the latest wrinkle in German efficiency. We are told by William G. Shepherd, foreign correspondent of the New York "Evening Post", that Germany is "plunging into the world's markets with her multitudinous needs," but not spending a single mark. In fact, it seems that the German Government has placed a strict prohibition on the removal of the mark from Germany, much to the consternation of numerous foreign salesmen hovering hungrily about seeking to dispose of their wares, but baffled by the firm determination of the Teutons not to let go their coin. Only if he can make use of German labor, or will agree to spend in Germany all the money he may receive for his goods, can the salesman do business with the Germans. We gather that the latter favor especially the exchange of labor for commodities. All Germany has gone to work, it is reported, and so labor is her principal stock in trade. Says Mr. Shepherd:

"A simple instance of this German scheme of trading work for goods is seen in her purchase of leather from Holland. The Germans are sorely in need of leather. The rates they pay for it -- in the coin of labor -- are exceeding high. But great as is their need, they will not buy leather with German marks, and send the marks out of the country. They insist on paying for leather with labor. A leather deal with Holland goes like this:

"The raw hides are shipped to Germany on credit. In Germany the workmen and the tanning factories are called into play. They tan the leather. And then they send back to Holland enough of the tanned leather to pay for the crude leather. This permits them to keep for themselves a portion of the original shipment. Thus, without hav-

(Continued on Page 77.)

A Symbol of Progress

As the oldest builder in America of front and rear axles for motor cars and trucks, we look back over many stages of development in automotive engineering.

Today the steady progress of eighteen years is summed up in present leadership.

The helical bevel, introduced long since by Timken-Detroit, is now the accepted form of drive for passenger cars.

The types of front axles for both passenger cars and trucks have followed Timken-Detroit principles of design and are dimensioned by the Timken-Detroit principle of sufficient strength for emergency conditions.

And seven years of worm drive have made it the choice of 81 or 55.8% of the real truck builders of the country.

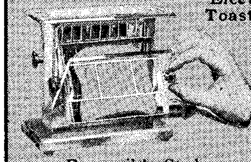
THE TIMKEN-DETROIT AXLE COMPANY
Detroit, Michigan

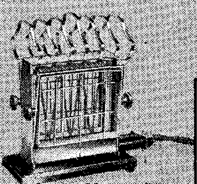
TIMKEN-DETROIT
PASSENGER CAR & MOTOR TRUCK AXLES

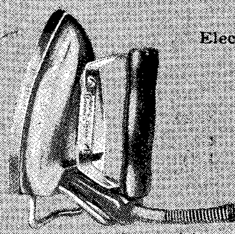
Means MB *Best*

Helpful Home-Making Suggestions

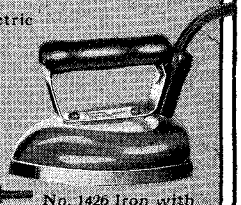
Electric Toasters

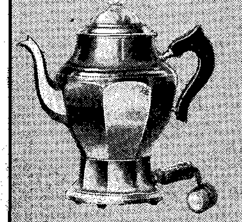

Reversible Style
No. 1213, $7.25

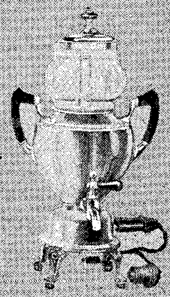

No. 1207
$6.50

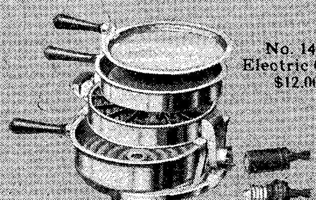

No. 1436 Iron with
Heel Rest, $7.00

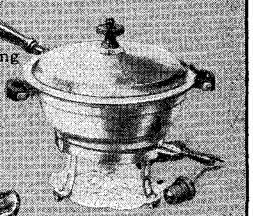
Electric

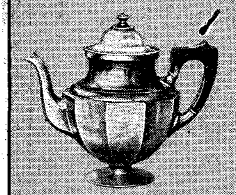

No. 1426 Iron with
Separate Stand, $7.00

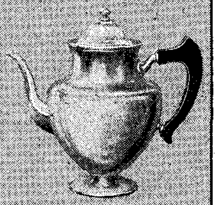

No. 11093, Pot Style
Electric Percolator
$14.75
Others, $10.50 up

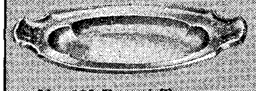

No. 12593 Urn Style
Percolator, $18.00
Others, $16.50 up

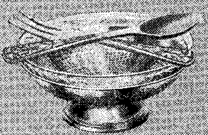

No. 1400
Electric Grill
$12.00

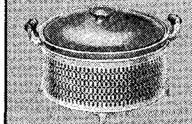

No. 1300/57 Electric Chafing
Dish, $18.50
Others, $17.25 up

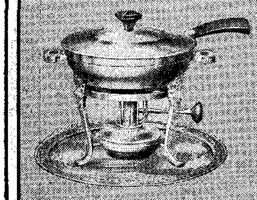

No. 8293 Range Type
Percolator
Nickel Plated, $9.50
Others, $4.00 up

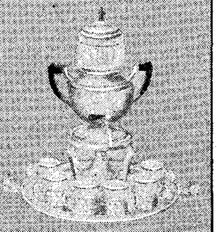

No. 9093, 3 Pints
Aluminum Percolator
$6.50
Others, $3.75 up

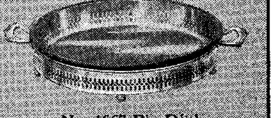

No. 296 Bread Tray
Nickel Plated or
Copper, $3.75

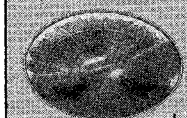

No. 23080 Salad
Set, $8.50

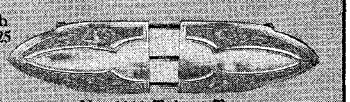

Casseroles with
Pottery and Pyrex
Linings, $2.75 up


No. 371/104 Chafing
Dish Outfit
$24.25
Others, $9.00 up


No. 33930 Percolator Set
Complete
Nickel Plated or
Solid Copper, $31.50


No. 1667 Pie Dish
Pyrex Lined, $3.50
Others, $3.00 up


No. 288
Sandwich
Tray, $3.25


No. 1110 Trivet Tray
$6.00. Others, $2.25 up

Manning-Bowman Quality Ware

TO make home work easier, leisure hours more pleasant and guests more at ease, add Manning, Bowman Quality Ware to your household equipment.

These labor-savers and makers of comfort are numbered in the hundreds. The few shown here are in daily use in thousands of homes. All bear the Manning, Bowman trademark in which careful buyers have had full confidence for fifty years.

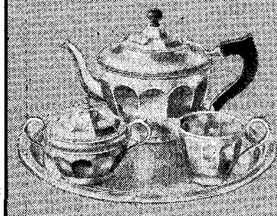
To make it practical, attractive, durable: this is the Manning, Bowman policy.

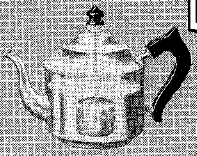
HOTAKOLD Vacuum Vessels also bear the Manning, Bowman trademark as an additional guarantee of quality. They keep liquids *cold* 72 hours and *hot* 24 to 36 hours. Finished in nickel plate, silver plate, aluminum and in colored enamels to match room furnishings.

For sale at electric shops, department and hardware stores, jewelers' and novelty shops. Write for special data.

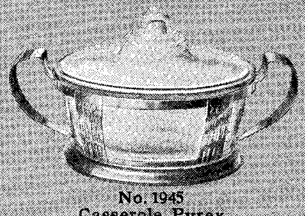
MANNING, BOWMAN & CO.
Meriden, Conn.

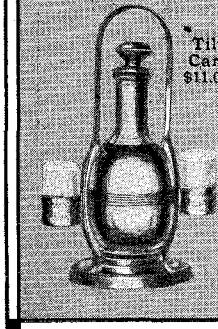
Makers of Household and Table Appointments in Nickel Plate, Copper and Aluminum.

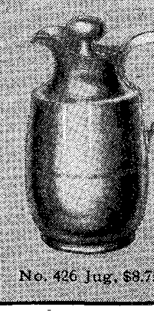

No. 693 Tea Set
Nickel Plated, $12.50


Tea Ball Tea Pot
Aluminum, $3.25
Nickel Plated, $3.75

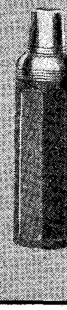
TRADE
HOTAKOLD
MARK
VACUUM VESSELS

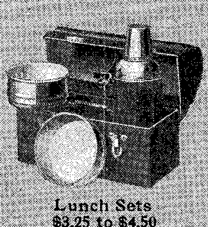

No. 1945
Casserole, Pyrex
Lined, $7.25
Others, $2.75 up

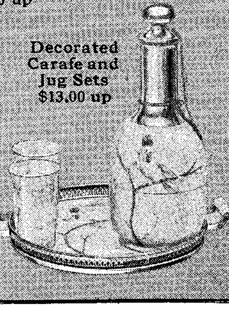

Tilting
Carafes
$11.00 up


Others
$5.75 up

No. 426 Jug, $8.75


Bottles
Pints
$2.25 to $4.00
Quarts
$4.00 to $6.50


Lunch Sets
$3.25 to $4.50


Decorated
Carafe and
Jug Sets
$13.00 up

ing spent a mark, except in payment of wages to their own German workmen, in the tanneries, their railroad men for shipment, and their stevedores for handling, they have secured leather for which they have spent only human labor.

"But the leather deal does not end here. The Hollander, who has received the tanned leather from Germany may wish to sell it to Germany. The German takes it gladly, on credit, with the understanding that he is to pay for it not in marks but in finished products.

"The tanned leather is shipped back to Germany in some instances, though it often remains in Germany from the start, and is made into boots and shoes in the German factories. Enough of these boots and shoes are shipped back to Holland to pay the leather merchant for his tanned leather. There is a margin of shoes left over for use in Germany. Not a mark has been spent of German money for these shoes, except in wages; not an ounce of German raw material has gone into them. Germany has secured them by using the coin of work alone."

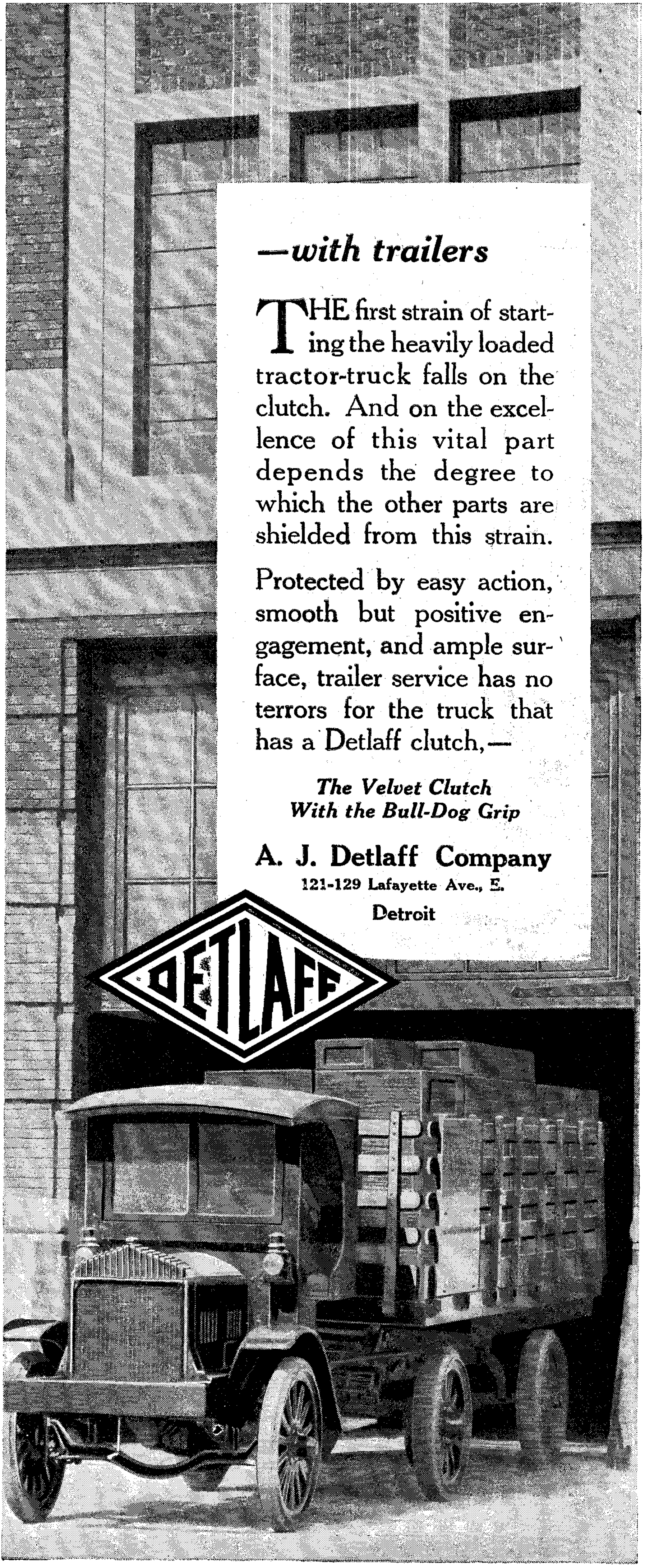
One wonders what would happen in a certain country where there has recently been much wailing and not a little gnashing of teeth over alleged interference with "personal liberty," if the Government should insist that everybody go to work and also quit spending money. That is practically what has happened in Germany, we learn. "The German Government has drilled into the heads of German workingmen that it is only by their work and their hearty toil that Germany can again take her place in the world," says Mr. Shepherd. We are further informed that the Germans all understand this, and in some factories the workmen are so enthusiastic that after working eight hours for themselves, they put in three extra hours for the sole benefit of the Fatherland. Further:

"They all comprehend the new scheme whereby Germany is not to spend any of her money but only their work for what Germany needs from the outside world, and the salesmen with whom I have spoken all express their surprise at the enthusiasm with which the German workmen are producing the German coin of toil.

"The Germans are watching with great interest the course of French, British and Italian money. The recent declines in value have made them realize more fully than ever before the high value of their own trade-medium--work. They believe that by keeping the mark out of world finance they can bring it back toward its original value.

"With other nations spending money in international trade--a money that is falling in value and is not backed to any great extent, by sound production and earnest, enthusiastic labor--they feel that Germany will shortly begin to rehabilitate herself. She does not intend to buy a single luxury from the outside world; she does not intend, indeed, to buy anything for which she cannot pay in some finished product. She intends to produce something for everything that she uses. She is thus giving her workmen employment and is even securing raw materials without spending her gold or her credit.

"I find these British and American salesmen alarmed at the turn matters have taken. They have approached Ger-



—with trailers

THE first strain of starting the heavily loaded tractor-truck falls on the clutch. And on the excellence of this vital part depends the degree to which the other parts are shielded from this strain.

Protected by easy action, smooth but positive engagement, and ample surface, trailer service has no terrors for the truck that has a Detlaff clutch,—

The Velvet Clutch
With the Bull-Dog Grip

A. J. Detlaff Company
121-129 Lafayette Ave., E.
Detroit

DETLAFF

for Comfort

NOTHING hangs and holds trousers like suspenders. And President Suspenders do this perfectly. Besides, you'll never know you've got them on.

They are made from light, medium or extra heavy, Shirley-woven elastic webbing—for dress, business or hard usage. Length to suit *your* height. Metal parts are brass and will not rust. Guarantee Band on each pair. Be sure the name—"President"—is on every buckle—it stands for comfort, service and satisfaction—*note how they hang the trousers.*

President Suspender Co.
Shirley, Mass.

President Suspenders

Steer Warms
For Winter Driving

Keep The Hands Warm

Put a pair of Steer Warms on your car this winter and you'll drive in comfort and safety on the coldest days. Drive with light gloves—your fingers will be as cosy as they would be in your overcoat pocket.

The Electric Hand Warmer That Is Guaranteed

Steer Warms are easy to put on the wheel, are simply made and will last for years. Join the thousands of motorists who are using them and drive your car comfortably on any winter day. Your accessory dealer should be able to supply you, but if he hasn't Steer Warms we will ship direct, prepaid, upon receipt of price.

Prices: For All Gasoline Cars $7.50 NO ADVANCE
Special Type for Fords 5.00 SAME AS ALWAYS

Interstate Electric Co.
Dept. 139 New Orleans, U. S. A.

many expecting to find her a suppliant for their wares. Instead they find her imposing terms on them.

"The warehouses of Holland and of the Scandinavian countries are to-day jammed full with articles which enthusiastic salesmen expected to carry into Germany as soon as the blockade was raised. Other supplies for Germany are coming by every ship and the warehouse problem in these countries is becoming serious. Storage rates are high and are eating up possible profits.

"The salesmen, however, are helpless. They may, it is true, ship their wares into Germany and accept marks in payment, but they must leave these marks in Germany; must deposit them at the Deutsche Bank. They will be given a receipt at this bank, and if they can find a buyer for this receipt--some one who desires to buy something in Germany and can make use of credit in the Deutsche Bank--they can get their money back with a highly reduced profit. The deal, in fact, resolves itself into a highly speculative gamble on the value of the mark. A dignified cotton or iron deal is suddenly turned into a sheer betting match; betting on the rise or fall of the mark."

They are an unhappy lot, the salesmen, Mr. Shepherd says. They came to Germany with high expectations, knowing the country's dire need of many things. They have all been disappointed. They can't use German labor, and they can't spend German marks in Germany. And they sit around and damn German efficiency. An illustration of the situation is furnished:

"I encountered one salesman who had started a shipment of $1,000,000 worth of cotton toward Holland for Germany. He had concluded, long before the signing of the Peace Treaty, that the man who stood at the gateway to Germany when the blockade was raised and shouted to the Germans: 'Here's a million dollars' worth of cotton. What will you give for it?' would start an auction sale that would bring him a vast fortune. But nothing like this has happened to him. He openly expresses his distress and worry. Not all of his cotton has arrived as yet. He doubts whether he can find room in the warehouses for what is still to come. The Germans need cotton desperately. They will take his cotton from him and pay him in marks in the Deutsche Bank, but he cannot remove the marks from Germany. They will pay him in German shoes or in German tanned leather or in German hardware, none of which he wants; none of which he feels he will be able to sell. He is going to be very fortunate if he does not take a heavy loss for his cotton firm."

Mr. Shepherd concludes with this bit of philosophizing:

"It was strange to hear them damning German efficiency when they, with so much experience, might better have been damning our own inefficiency. The people that work the hardest, the most and the longest, are the people who will soonest recover from the effects of this war. Ask any of the salesmen who have been in Germany recently, what nation in Europe is the most heartily at work to-day.

"Germany is getting so much work from her people that she finds herself able to spend it, like coin, in the world's markets.

"The rest of us seem to have only money--much of it of doubtful value."

RODMAN LAW, CHEATER OF DEATH, NEVER TOOK CHANCES

He had jumped from half a dozen flying airplanes, sometimes a mile high; he had deliberately ridden motor cycles at race speed through open draw bridges;he had "stepped" from the top of the Flatiron and the Bankers Trust Building, in New York City, to the street below; he had permitted himself to be shot into the air in a steel skyrocket; jumping off the East River bridges was a favorite amusement of his until he got so used to it that it bored him; he had gone up in a balloon and deliberately exploded it over his head. Scores of times he had gone more than half way to meet a violent death, and yet he died, in the words of one commentator, "like a worn out bookkeeper," of pulmonary tuberculosis. "Some call it the irony of fate," remarks the Columbus "Dispatch". "It is as good a term as any other." In the New York "World" we find this brief account of the man who gambled with death a hundred times and won:

"Law used to say with all apparent gravity:

"'I never take chances.'

"Perhaps when Conan Doyle or some other of the journalistic spiritualists gets an interview with the spirit of Law and brings back a message from him the message may be:

"'Didn't I tell you?'

"But he did take chances, even if they did not take him. His sister,Ruth, a cautious young woman who seldom does anything more risky than turning somersaults in the sky in her airplane, used to scold him for taking chances and urge him to be careful -- like herself.

"'I never take chances,' Ruth tells the reporters, and yet it is said that even she has been known to sit in a draught.

"Nine years ago the Sunday'World' published a double page of photographs and an article about how they were taken. They were pictures of New York taken from the gilded globes on the tips of skyscraper flagpoles. Law took them. To do it he climbed the poles, leaned over the globes, pointed the camera down -- and clicked. It was a remarkable trick of steeplejacking in those pre-war and pre-modern airplane days. But it was only the beginning of Law's airy career.

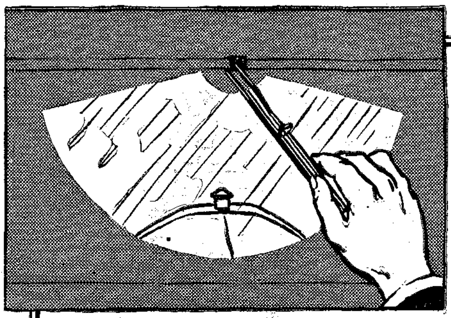
"He was 'taking no chances.' He was starting with stunts that were comparatively simple. Those photographs, which were published to show what an airplane photograph would look like if such a thing had existed then, were obtained by the same sort of cold calculation which Law always claimed to be guided by. He asked three questions:

"'Will the pole hold?' That was a question that any builder could answer in any given case, just as the architect of the Woolworth Building knows whether the steel will hold the weight.

"'Will my strength last?' He knew the measure of its endurance.

"'Will my nerves behave?' He knew his nerves.

"Thus by his own calculation he felt that it was demonstrated that the stunt was safe. The pole would hold,



Try an Outlook 20 Days

Put an Outlook Windshield Cleaner on your car—*try it 20 days!* Drive in the snow, sleet, rain or mist. Drive anywhere anytime *in safety*—for the Outlook will give you clear vision *no matter how bad the weather!*

Money Back Offer

Then if you feel that you can get along without it return it and get your money back. If your dealer cannot supply you fill out and mail the attached coupon TODAY.

OUTLOOK WINDSHIELD CLEANER $2.00

Don't wait until "tomorrow" to make your car safe! Go to your dealer TODAY or fill out the coupon NOW and put an Outlook on your car! Every day you drive in stormy weather without an Outlook you take *desperate chances*—you risk *your own* life and the lives of *your passengers*—you gamble on your luck in not killing or maiming others, destroying *property* or wrecking your own and other cars. Some day—if you persist in driving without an Outlook—*you'll lose!*

Outlook, the Cheapest and Best Insurance!

No driver is so careful *or so lucky* that he won't have an accident sooner or later *if he can't see where he's going:* Clear vision is the only insurance that insures. With an Outlook on your car you can drive safely 365 days a year. Snow, sleet, rain, mist or fog won't bother you. No matter how it storms Outlook will keep your windshield clear.

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The price of an Outlook is $2 (in Canada $3) at your garage, accessory, hardware, automobile or tire dealer or department store. If your dealer hasn't it, send coupon with cash or money order direct to us. *Don't drive another day without an Outlook!*

Easy to Put On

The Outlook "Regular" clamps over the top of the windshield. Anyone can put it on in ten minutes and a screwdriver is the only tool required. The rubber roller keeps the tension even and the wiper firmly held against the glass. Special models for closed cars fasten through the glass or through the windshield frame.

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Among the prominent cars that furnish Outlook as regular equipment on one or more models are: Grant, Hupmobile, Jordan, National, Oakland, Paige, Peerless, Reo and Templar; also Pierce Arrow trucks.

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Your jobber can supply you. All dealers are authorized to give the above money-back offer and guarantee of satisfaction.

Clip and Mail This Coupon Today

Outlook Company,
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For enclosed $2 (in Canada $3) send one Outlook Windshield Cleaner for....open car....closed car on the understanding that I may try it 20 days and if not pleased may return it and get my money back promptly, with postage.

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Motor the Kiddies to School in Safety and Comfort

Save them from wet feet!—Save them the dangers of street-crossings! Keep them out of unhealthful street-cars! Drive your own car this winter and heat your garage with a coal-burning, hot water WASCO Heating System.

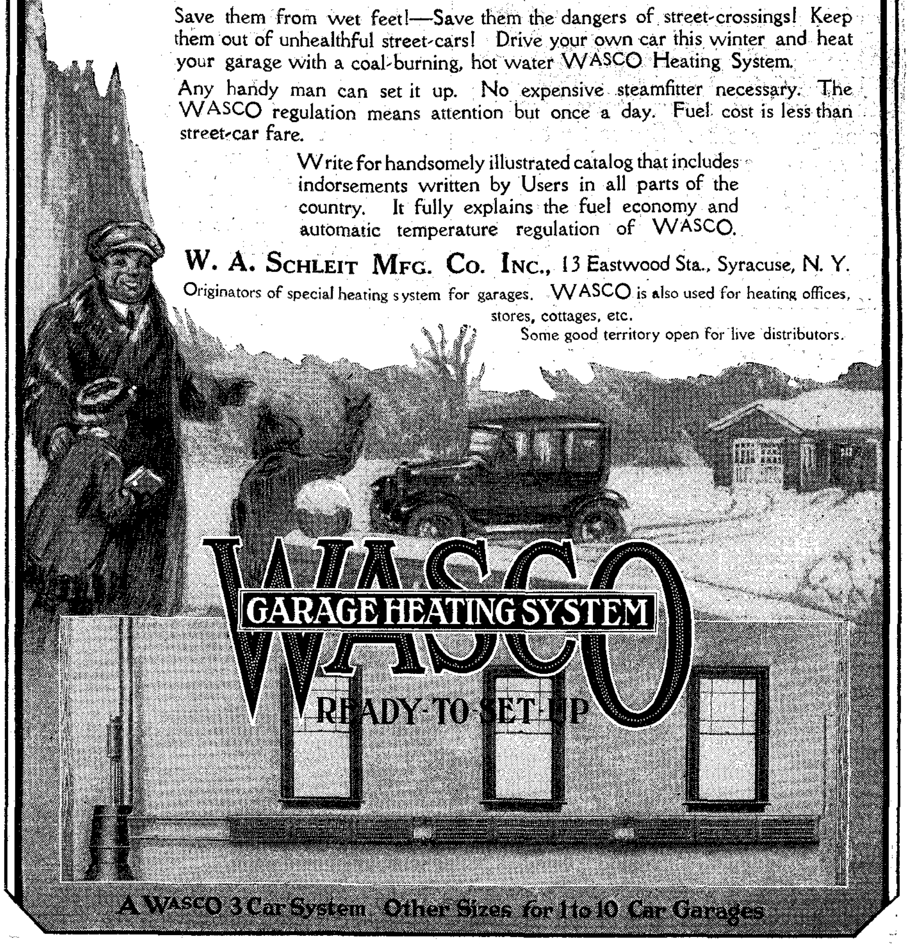
Any handy man can set it up. No expensive steamfitter necessary. The WASCO regulation means attention but once a day. Fuel cost is less than street-car fare.

Write for handsomely illustrated catalog that includes indorsements written by Users in all parts of the country. It fully explains the fuel economy and automatic temperature regulation of WASCO.

W. A. Schleit Mfg. Co. Inc., 13 Eastwood Sta., Syracuse, N. Y.

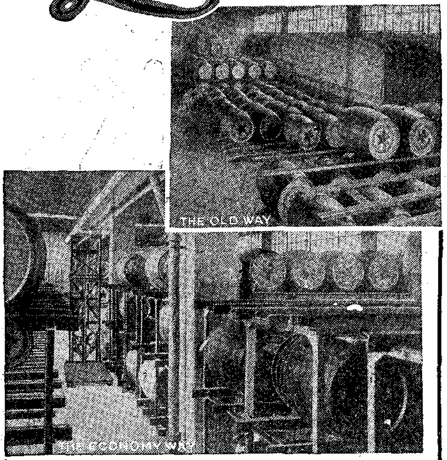
Originators of special heating system for garages. WASCO is also used for heating offices, stores, cottages, etc.

Some good territory open for live distributors.



WASCO
GARAGE HEATING SYSTEM
READY TO SET UP
A WASCO 3 Car System Other Sizes for 1 to 10 Car Garages

Stretching Storage Space



THE wasteful methods of storing merchandise are fast going out of practice. In their stead the Economy System of Storage Handling is saving space, saving time, saving labor and, therefore, saving money.

Economy Storage Engineers, seventeen years ago, began their crusade against storage wastes. They saw the inverted pyramids of unfilled spaces at the aisles where boxes, crates, bales, bags, etc., where piled by hand. They saw the greater waste where barrels were stored in one or two tiers lest the heavy weight of added tiers cause leaks and prevent quick accessibility.

Today their portable elevators and storage racks are meeting the world-wide need for efficient storage systems. Space that has always been considered impossible to use is now earning its share of the cost. In hundreds of industrial plants the efficiency of men has been increased as much as fourfold—in some even more.

Whatever your storage problem may be—in whatever form your heavy merchandise must be handled — Economy Storage Engineers can show you the one economical method.

Write us fully on the subject. Helpful advice will be given without obligation.

Economy Engineering Co.
2639 W. Van Buren Street, Chicago, U. S. A.
New York Philadelphia Atlanta
Detroit San Francisco

Standard Steel Construction Co., Canadian Manufacturers and Selling Agents, Port Robinson, Canada

For Racking Barrels

SAFETY FIRST
The Mark of Quality and Safety

For Piling Bales

ECONOMY SYSTEM of STORAGE HANDLING

his muscles would serve, his nerves would be steady. He would be as safe as on the ground---and possibly safer.

"That same process, complicated by including a wider range of factors, Law said, was the one he used throughout his spectacular career.

"The average man on the ground, when he figures his chances at all, does it in some such way. He enters an elevator in a tall building and goes to the thirtieth or fortieth floor. He figures that the builder has mathematically demonstrated the strength of the lift, the strength of the building, and that these have been checked by regular city inspection. Many things might happen---but he figures that he is taking no chances.

"One of Law's stunts that resulted in an accident and almost cost him his life was a stunt in which the risk calculation had to be taken in large part by others than himself. That was the skyrocket stunt.

"A fireworks manufacturer's engineer figured that a steel rocket could be shot into the air by the force of a certain weight of powder, and that if a man were in the rocket the man would not be injured until the rocket came down.

"Law, not being an engineer, trusted the other man to be right--just as you and I when we subway to Brooklyn trust an engineer to keep the East River from descending on our heads, and calmly read a newspaper while battleships are sailing overhead. We escape injury because the engineer we have trusted is right--up to date. Law did not escape injury on the rocket occasion, because the engineer he trusted did not prove to be right.

"But even on a hospital bed after his rocket experience Law would have defended earnestly his original calculation and would have said that in going up in the rocket he had taken only the chance that all New York takes in the subway every day.

'The rocket exploded,' he would admit. Very well. That was not a calculable chance. The subway has been known to cave in--and that was not a calculable chance, at least so far as the passengers were concerned.

"The world said he was a dare-devil when he rode that motorcycle at sixty-five miles an hour over the open draw of the bridge over the river at Sea Bright, N. J. But he knew the width of the river, knew the rate at which gravitation would take him down, knew his forward speed, knew the motorcycle would sink under him, felt as confident as an artillery gunner who knows how to shoot at an invisible mark -- felt confident enough, in fact, to invite a girl to go with him, did take her, and they both landed safely.

"When Law stepped to the edge of the roof of the Bankers' Trust Building and stepped off for a forty-three story jump the photographer who took the picture fainted. If Law had fainted he never would have died of tuberculosis.

"But he knew he was not going to faint, and he was not taking the photographer with him and so he was 'taking no chances.' There was a wind, it was true, but that was calculated. He alighted neatly on the roof of the Sub Treasury.

"His wife said he was always smiling and happy when he was about to do a new stunt. She did the worrying. She would plunge into her housework and make her fingers fly every minute trying to relieve her mind until a telegram should come with two words: 'Down O. K.'

"Mrs. Rodman Law took chances."

OAK
© 1919 OFMA

New Oak Floors in Old Homes

It is perhaps not a very wise use of words to spend many in recommending anything so widely desired and fully appreciated as OAK FLOORS. No modern home is complete without them.

But we have nevertheless a cheerful message for those who have old-fashioned floors in an otherwise desirable home. There is a special type of Oak Flooring made to be laid down right over such old floors. The effect is as fine as that of OAK FLOORS in a new building and the cost is so low that really no one has the least excuse to be without them.

Oak Floors over your old floors actually cost less than the same area of good carpet; often very much less. Consider THAT!

Just call in the carpenter and get his figures, and meanwhile you should be reading our really interesting OAK FLOORING Book. Please send for it today.

OAK FLOORING MFRS. ASSOCIATION
1012 Ashland Block: Chicago:

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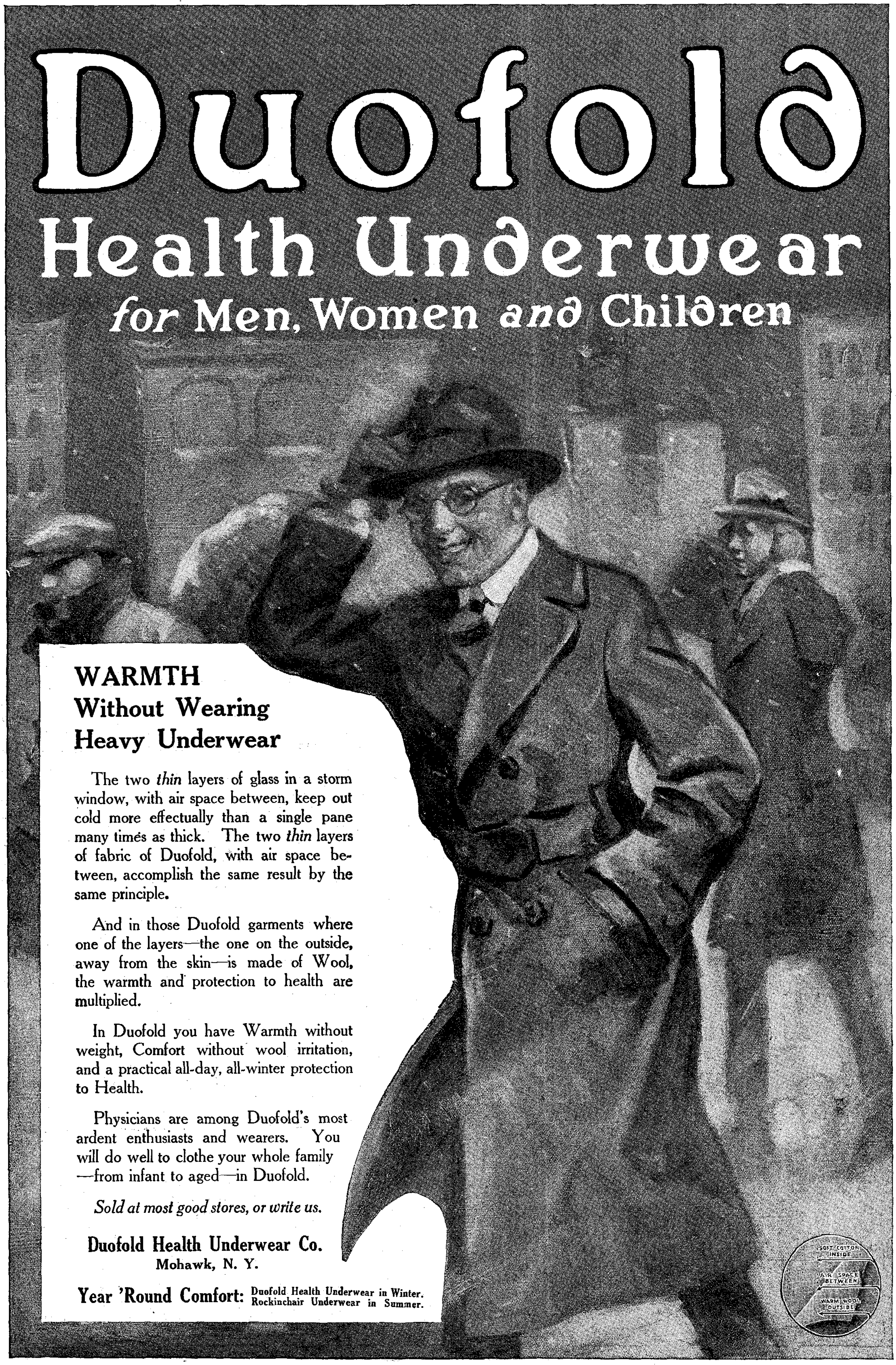
F M A
U S A

THE MARK OF QUALITY AND RESPONSIBILITY


Duofold
Health Underwear
for Men, Women and Children
SOFT COTTON INSIDE
AIR SPACE BETWEEN
WARM WOOL OUTSIDE

WARMTH
Without Wearing Heavy Underwear

The two *thin* layers of glass in a storm window, with air space between, keep out cold more effectually than a single pane many times as thick. The two *thin* layers of fabric of Duofold, with air space between, accomplish the same result by the same principle.

And in those Duofold garments where one of the layers—the one on the outside, away from the skin—is made of Wool, the warmth and protection to health are multiplied.

In Duofold you have Warmth without weight, Comfort without wool irritation, and a practical all-day, all-winter protection to Health.

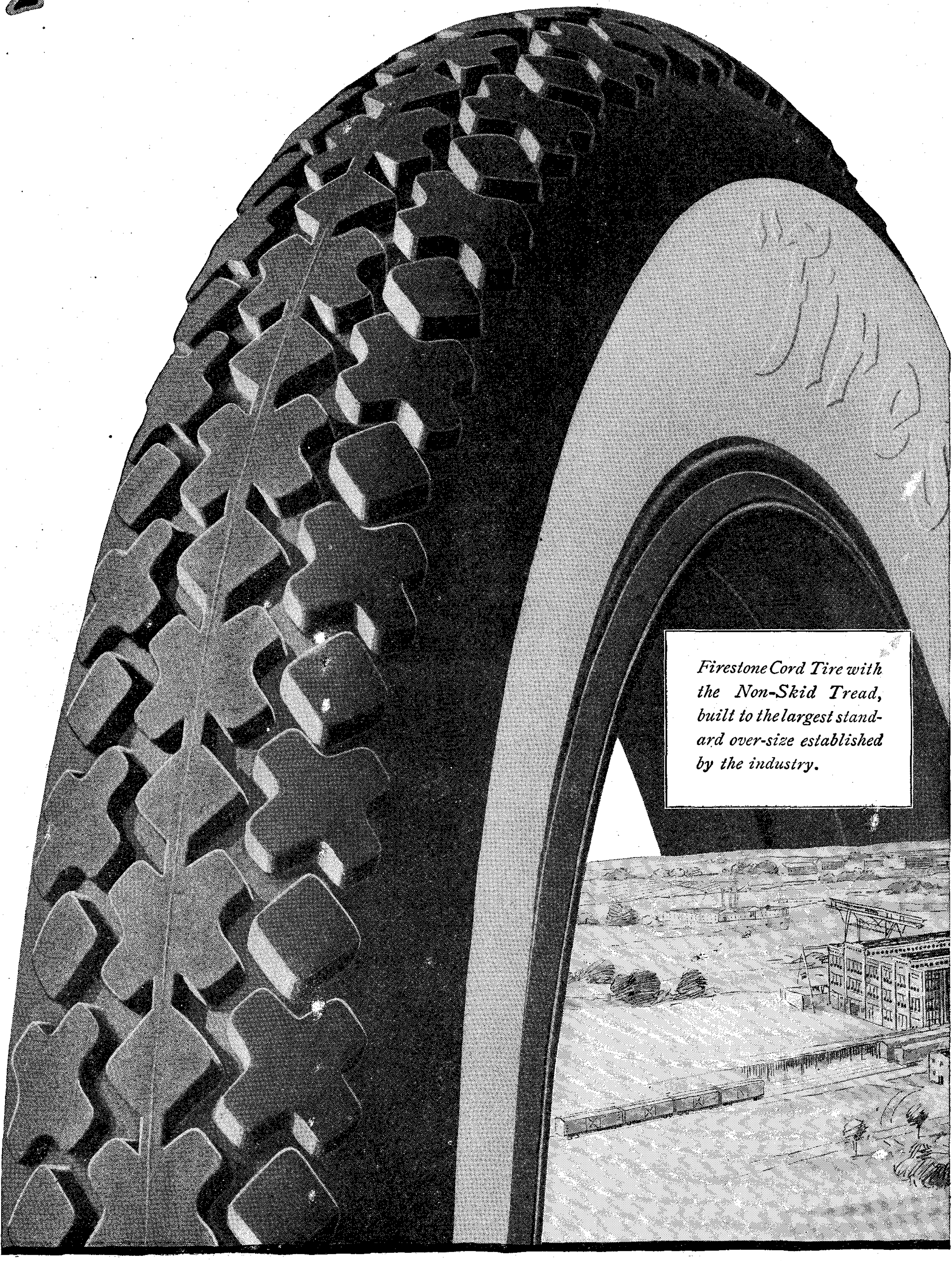
Physicians are among Duofold's most ardent enthusiasts and wearers. You will do well to clothe your whole family—from infant to aged—in Duofold.

Sold at most good stores, or write us.

Duofold Health Underwear Co.
Mohawk, N. Y.

Year 'Round Comfort: Duofold Health Underwear in Winter. Rockinchair Underwear in Summer.

Most Miles per Dollar



Firestone Cord Tire with the Non-Skid Tread, built to the largest standard over-size established by the industry.

THERE is a far greater amount of material in this Firestone Cord Tire and it has a much bigger air capacity than the average. Naturally you get more service in proportion—longer mileage, easier riding and increased protection to your car.

It is the *first* of the new standard oversize—a long stride forward in tire making.

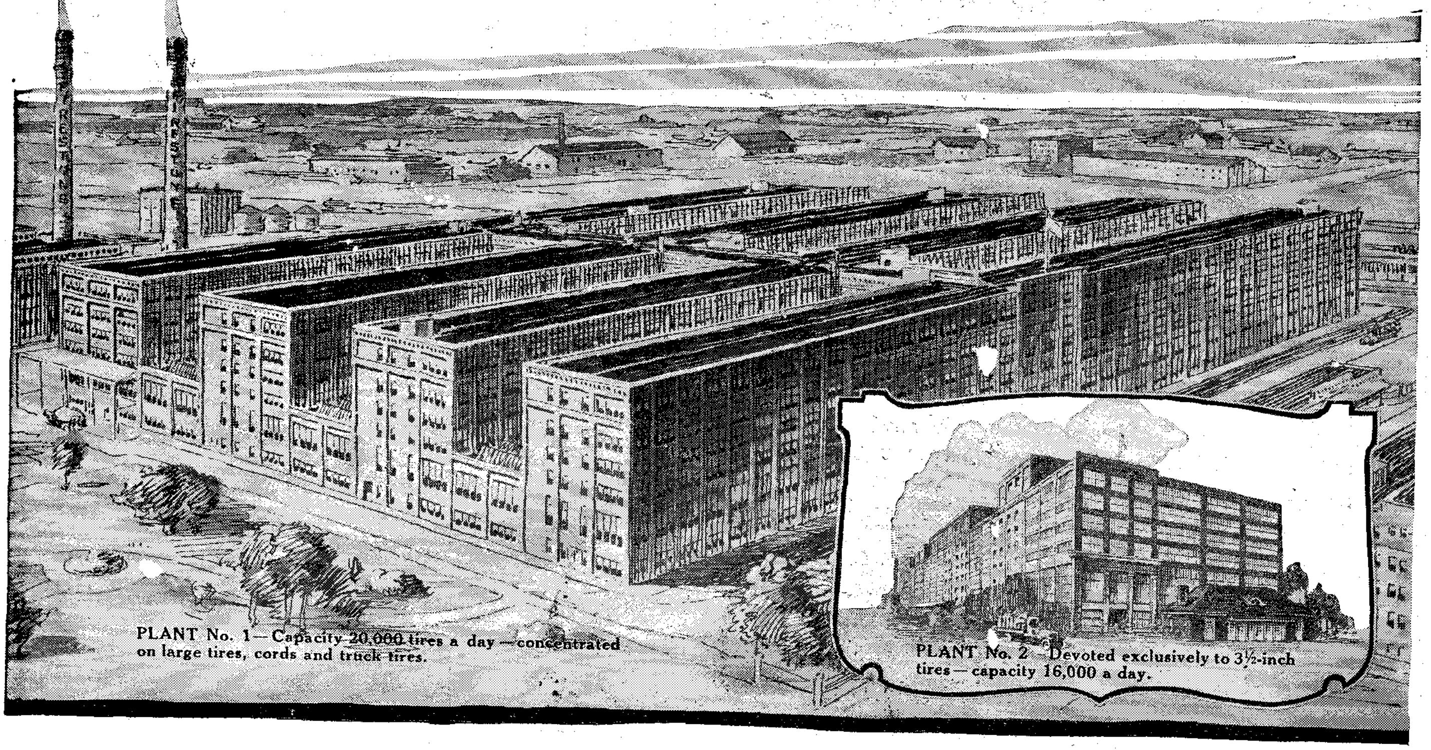
The thicker, heavier non-skid tread gives sure traction with firm hold against slide or skid. Yet there is no holding back—you have smooth, fast running.

The main Firestone plant is concentrated on these cords and tires of large sizes. This means extra efficiency and lowered production cost because of the specialized effort of men, machinery and equipment.

The same is true of Plant No. 2, which was built to take care of Firestone 3½-inch tires *only*. Into this factory the Firestone engineers put $7,000,000, to build for that vast army of car owners who use the smaller sized equipment, a tire of extraordinary mileage and fuel saving.

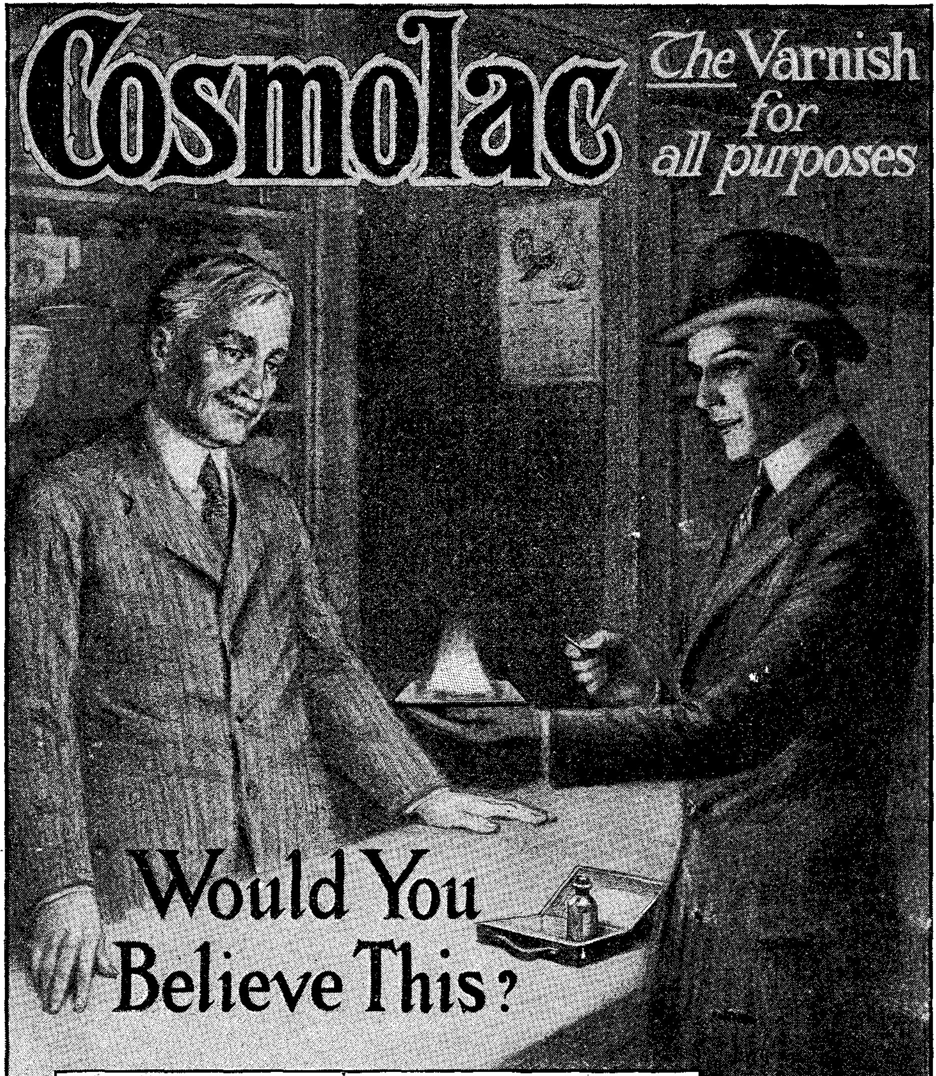
See the nearest Firestone man.

Firestone



PLANT No. 1—Capacity 20,000 tires a day—concentrated on large tires, cords and truck tires.

PLANT No. 2—Devoted exclusively to 3½-inch tires—capacity 16,000 a day.



FOR the three hundredth time the salesman had put alcohol on the panel of wood varnished with Cosmolac and burned it off.

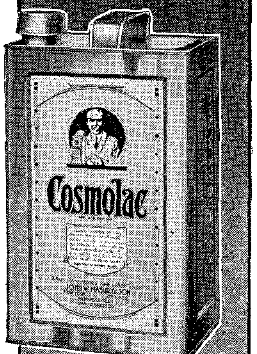
Underneath the Cosmolac, the wood was scorched and seared with the repeated burnings.

But the Cosmolac was undamaged. It still had the gloss of plate glass; the clear, unimpaired transparency that resists all destructive elements.

Such a test sells Cosmolac on sight—but even this test fails to give a true idea of the wear-fighting qualities of Cosmolac in actual service on floors, furniture, woodwork, linoleum, wicker articles, porches, boats and boathouses, automobiles—on anything indoors or out.

Hot or cold soapy water does not injure Cosmolac; nor does alcohol, ammonia, gasoline or washing fluids.

Use Cosmolac for every varnish need. If your dealer does not stock it, write to Cosmolac Department.



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Manufacturers of Paint and Varnish
Factories, Brooklyn, N.Y.,
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Liquid House Paints
Pure Colors In Oil
Automobile Colors

EATING WITH THE ARGENTINES IN BUENOS AIRES

TO EAT HIS WAY THROUGH LIFE would seem to be one of the main ambitions of the native Argentine, if the case is correctly stated by James H. Collins in his article in the Philadelphia "Public Ledger", entitled "Eating Biggest Industry in Buenos Aires." When business in the Argentine capital interferes with eating, according to Mr. Collins, business is dispensed with. "The business day is arranged with eating first and business secondary," he says. The restaurants are full at 2 A. M. after a strenuous day beginning between nine and ten in the morning. The daily Buenos Aires eating program is set out as follows:

"Breakfast consists of a roll and coffee. Then there is an hour at the office and two hours for a hearty meal, during which many business places close. The Americans and British commute home to lunch, reaching Belgrano, the Brooklyn of Buenos Aires, in twenty minutes by train. From 2 to 5 the offices are open again, and then everybody goes out to tea, which is a real meal, consisting of tea, coffee or chocolate, with liberal helpings of sandwiches and cakes.

"On Sunday people gather and devote two hours to this function. It absolutely spoils the new arrival's dinner, but at 8 o'clock the Argentinos sit down to the heaviest meal of the day and then go to the opera or theatre, where performances seldom begin before 9 or 10 o'clock. After the show the restaurants fill again, but here, rather curiously, the Argentine appetite balks. The day winds up with tea, coffee, chocolate, wine or liquors, accompanied by just a bite of delicatessen. The Argentine is then willing to call it a day."

This situation presents sundry perplexities to the Yankee sojourning in Buenos Aires. Usually he knows but little Spanish, and so has some difficulty in ordering his meals. But apparently that is not what makes it hard for the native waiter to understand him. What is inexplicable to the waiter is the meagerness of the order. It makes him think his Yankee customer is a poor man, and he serves him sadly and with a sympathetic air. The Yankee's well known light lunch, eaten quickly so the eater can get back to business, fills the Argentine with wonder. His idea of a lunch is the following, says Mr. Collins:

"First the 'fiambre,' or cold meat, the indispensable overture to every Buenos Aires meal. This is strikingly like the 'kaltespeissen' of Berlin, where fifty cold dishes decorated the entrance of every restaurant, fish and lobsters frozen in blocks of ice, color effects of caviar and mayonnaise, egg and sausage, pate and cold meat, and three waiters appeared on one side and four on the other, each bearing several dishes on his arm, and heaped your plate until you said 'Alzo!' The uenos Aires array of fiambre is somehat simpler, but includes delicious lices of breast meat from the juicist turkey in the world, then shavings f ham cured in the Smithfield style, ongue,roast beef, game, delicious Arentine pate in the form of castles, eat jellies, stuffed eggs, salads and elishes. The waiters bring assortment after assortment, displaying fimbre to the cold eye of the sated Arentine and heaping his plate until he says 'Bastante!' Being a Latin, he can say 'Bastante!' silently, with his left little finger or right eyebrow.

"Had the Americans ordered simply fiambre and then paid the check it would have made an ample lunch. To the Argentines, however, fiambre is only the beginning of a meal.Then come soup, fish, spaghetti, a hot-meat course, a vegetable course served alone, with chicken later, followed by a sweet and coffee and a cordial.

"The soup is no dishwater affair,but a delicious mixture of several well-cooked vegetables or a thick cream soup. The fish is not the scrap of tasteless flounder filet served at a New York banquet, but one of the local fishes of the Rio Plata, cooked whole, which the waiter brings in, cutting filets on the spot. The spaghetti is invariably called 'taglievini,' and is usually made fresh from Argentine wheat and perhaps colored green with spinach. The meat may be a delicious casserole dish, followed by a single vegetable as a slight interruption of the steady flow of meat, and then comes the chicken, which calls for description all by itself. Only when the sweets are reached does the bill-of-fare begin to break down, for pie and ice cream and like desserts are not common in Buenos Aires, and the 'dulce'is often replaced with cheese or fruit.

"One of the amusing oddities of the Buenos Aires bill-of-fare is the Latin-American struggle with steak as we know it, both in the article itself and the queer words used to designate it. Steak is distinctly a Yankee delicacy."

"Somebody is always taking the joy out of life," and so it is not surprising to learn that, while the pleasures of the table are enjoyed in Argentina as in no other spot on the planet, they are short-lived, most Argentines being said to die comparatively young from over-eating. Says Mr. Collins:

"'Fiambre' means 'cold' in Spanish, and in Argentina is an idiomatic term for dead bodies as well as cold meats. And a street leading to one of the cemeteries is popularly known as 'Calle Fiambre,' which may be taken for whatever it may signify.Unquestionably, both men and women of this capital eat with a heartiness unknown to us. A meal is declared satisfactory when the diner is 'les da pavo' --stuffed like a turkey. In hospitable Argentine homes the list of dishes is also long, and the guest is urged to eat them all, because each was perhaps made by some member of the family and unless one eats it, it is assumed that he does not like the food. Both the men and women are well cushioned with fat, which is regarded even as evidence of health in men and comeliness in women. On the whole, slender women are largely an Anglo-Saxon taste, for throughout Latin America, as in the Orient, plumpness is esteemed, and were it put on a basis of orld population our ideal slender oman would be in a slender majority."

This is the season when boys get "gun hungry"

EVER feel that itching to get a gun in your hand and make a break for the open? That's what we mean by "gun-hunger". You're not the only one who feels it. Not only men, but healthy, keen American boys everywhere feel it, too. *Your* boy—have you thought of him? He's "gun-hungry", too, like the rest of young America.

He wants a gun—and he'd have it, too, mighty quick, if you were *sure* of its safety. The gun for him is the Daisy Air Rifle.

He wants to take a bead along its gleaming barrel, to learn to shoot straighter, truer than the other boys; to feel the thrill of the hunter, even though his "game" is only a cardboard target, and his "powder" is only harmless compressed air.

On rainy days, there's a rifle range he can rig up in the backyard or the barn. There's nothing you can do that will bring you and your boy closer than to get him a Daisy Air Rifle, and teach him how to become a crack shot.

There's strength and manliness in a Daisy. Let the young fellow train eye and nerve; let him learn sportsmanship and self-reliance *unconsciously* while he *plays*. Let these manly traits grow up in him naturally and when he is happiest. The lesson he learns will stay with him all his life, and help him grow to be a bigger, better, more successful man.

For over 30 years the Daisy Air Rifle has been an important part of the life of the American boy. Millions of American men first learned to shoot with a Daisy. They got from it more fun and health. With its lessons of marksmanship and manly sport, it also developed those qualities of keen alertness and self-reliance that mark the American man of business today.

After all, it's the man who hits the bull's-eye oftenest who is the man that makes the greatest success.

The Daisy Pump Gun is a 50-shot repeater, with the same modern pump action found in the highest type of modern sporting rifle.

The Military Daisy, also a 50-shot repeater, follows the latest military lines, with rubber tipped removable bayonet, also sling and swivel; adjustable sights. Length over all 45 inches.

Both guns are finished in blued steel, with turned walnut stock, and sell at all dealers for.....**$5.00**

Other Daisy Models, - - $1.00 to $3.00

If your dealer cannot supply you, any Daisy model will be sent direct from factory on receipt of price. Send for descriptive circular.

DAISY MANUFACTURING COMPANY
PLYMOUTH, MICHIGAN

Pacific Coast Branch
Phil. B. Bekeart Co.
Managers
717 Market Street
San Francisco, California

Southern Representatives
Louis Williams & Co.
Nashville, Tennessee

DAISY
AIR RIFLES

MEMBER OF TOY MFRS. U.S.A.
AMERICAN TOYS

A Cough is a Social Blunder

People who know have no hesitation in avoiding the cougher. They know that he is a public menace. They know that his cough is a proof of his lack of consideration of others.

And they know that he knows it too, so they are not afraid of hurting his feelings.

For there is no excuse for coughing. It is just as unnecessary as any other bad habit. For it can be prevented or relieved by the simplest of precautions—the use of S. B. Cough Drops.

S. B. Cough Drops are not a cure for colds. They are a preventive of coughing. True, they often keep a cough from developing into a sore throat or cold. And they are a protection to the public because they keep people who already have influenza, colds and other throat troubles from spreading them through unnecessary coughing. Have a box with you always.

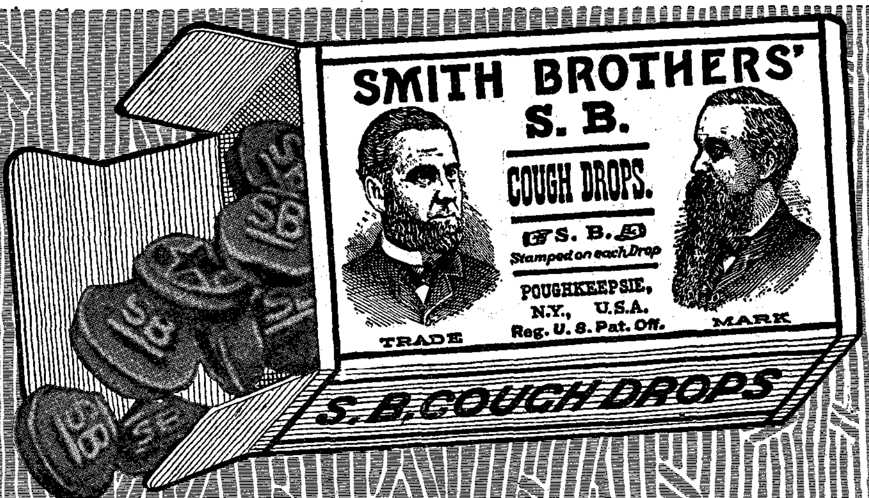
Pure. No. Drugs. Just enough charcoal to sweeten the stomach.

One placed in the mouth at bedtime will keep the breathing passages clear.

Drop that Cough

SMITH BROTHERS *of Poughkeepsie*

FAMOUS SINCE 1847


SMITH BROTHERS'
S. B.
COUGH DROPS.
S. B.
Stamped on each Drop
POUGHKEEPSIE,
N.Y., U.S.A.
Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.
TRADE
MARK
S.B. COUGH DROPS
SB

MR. MURPHY, THE UNION, AND HIS PORCH

"MAY I NOT PAINT MY OWN PORCH?" asked a Chicago citizen named Murphy a few days ago. "You may not," promptly replied the Painters' Union of the Windy City, and forthwith proceeded to levy a fine of fifty dollars on Murphy as a penalty for such painting as he already had done. Being true to the type indicated by his name, Murphy refused to pay the fine, and, according to the Chicago "Tribune", "upon his refusal to pay this criminal demand he was slugged." The "Tribune's" attention was first called to the episode by the receipt of a letter from Murphy's daughter in which the circumstances were related. After publishing the letter in the department of the paper known as the "Voice of the People," the "Tribune" received a number of other letters from persons who expressed themselves in regard to the incident. These were also published in the "Voice of the People." We reproduce three of them herewith. The first, after registering its writer's objection to the interference of the union, relates another instance of such interference. The letter says:

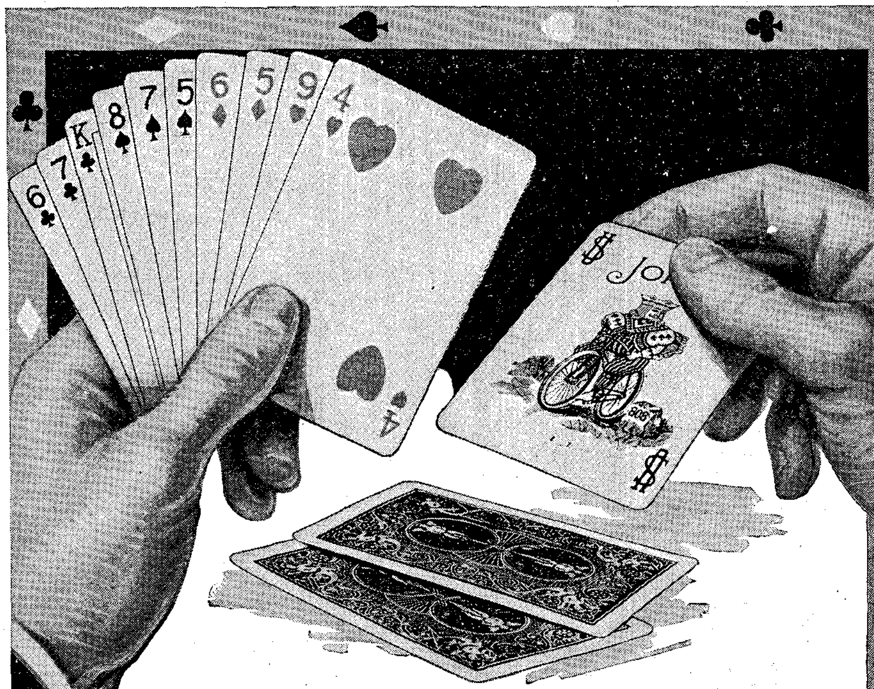
"It seems we can neither paint our own porches nor mend our own plumbing without being threatened with violence, and in many instances receiving it from the trade unions with whom the officials do not care to stir up trouble when violence has been done to individuals. Who is this czar that can infringe upon our most sacred right, personal liberty, and regulate our affairs in our own home?

"Yesterday a janitor stopped a woman's maid who was washing the windows of her apartment, as he said that was the union window washers' work, who came around once a week and charged 20 cents a window. There are fifteen windows in her apartment. She was timid and complied with his demand. "

The second letter is written by a man who defends the action of the union, in these quite outspoken words:

"In the Voice of the People you begin to talk up Murphy as if he was a martir the same as some other cases you butted in this town of Chicago to a union town and after union agents have raised wages up where they are who told you to but in and take a side with scabs that go to painting their own jobs instead of giving out the job to regular union men. Let any man mind his own jobs in his own trade and not try to hoggit all. The common people ant going to stand much longer for one man holding out against organized labor in defying its rules. All wealth is labor and nothing else when Murphy painted his own job he stole the laboring mans wealth. You say has a man got a right to paint his own house and the union says no and means it. Murphy didnt have no right to lay a brush on that job and if he did go to buy that shack he didnt have no right.

"Yours for unionism honest pay freedom Americanism 6 hours day and liberty."



When do you discard the Joker?

FOOLISH question? Not at all! There *is* a time in "500" when the best card in the deck is the *least* desirable. The new edition of the "Official Rules of Card Games" tells you when to discard the Joker, and gives you the latest rules and expert suggestions for playing any one of the world's 300 games you like best. We will send you this 250 page book, just off the press, for only 20 cents. Send for it today—NOW. Use the coupon below, if you wish.

BICYCLE PLAYING CARDS

Next to knowing *how* to play, there is nothing which adds or detracts so much from the pleasure of playing as the cards you use. Bicycle Playing Cards are the *standard* everywhere. Their air cushion finish prevents sticking, making shuffling easy and dealing accurate. Their large, clear indexes are easy to read. The quality material used in their manufacture makes them durable and long-lasting, even though subjected to hard usage. Get a pack today from your dealer so you will have them next time you play.

Congress Playing Cards are playing cards de luxe. Full color art backs. Gold edges. Ideal for prizes, gifts and social play.

REVELATION—The Latest Thing in Fortune Telling Cards

There are many evenings of entertainment and good fun packed into every deck of Revelation Fortune Telling Cards. Designed by a man noted for his uncanny performances in card conjuring, these cards produce results as mystifying as they are fascinating. They answer any question on any subject—love, business, health, wealth—the past, present or future—and always in a weirdly accurate fashion. One color back in tuck case, 50 cents per deck; colored back design, gold edges, in telescope case, 70 cents. From your dealer or postpaid.

Don't forget to send for the "Official Rules of Card Games" today. And when writing, why not order a deck of REVELATION Fortune Telling Cards? You will be more then pleased with them!

THE U. S. PLAYING CARD COMPANY
Dept. B-2
Cincinnati, U.S.A. or Windsor, Can.

OFFICIAL RULES
OF
CARD
GAMES

B-2
The U. S.
Playing Card Co.
Cincinnati, O., or Windsor, Can.

Please send postpaid the new "Official Rules of Card Games", I enclose 20 cents.

Name ....

Address ....

Belber
TRAVELING GOODS

Is Belber Luggage Too Good For You?

NOTHING is too good these days that delivers value and service for every dollar invested. The American Public is beginning to understand the high cost of cheap luggage—and the economy of quality luggage.

Now, when we say "quality luggage" we mean *practical* luggage—sound in material and workmanship—exquisitely finished—and bearing that "custom-made" look.

Belber Luggage is made for the cosmopolitan American citizen—the man or woman of position, who enjoys the good things of life and knows how to estimate and use them.

No. 583. Black cobra grain cowhide case. Silk moire lining with shirred pockets. 14-karat gold plated locks. The lid is equipped with seventeen pieces of *sterling silver mounted fittings* including solid silver tooth paste tube. Price $350

You can buy Belber Luggage at lower prices, too. Your Belber dealer will show them to you, a range of prices—and with them Belber Wardrobe Trunks, Dress and Steamer Trunks, Traveling Bags and Suit-Cases.

And when you consider the line, bear in mind that the *higher the grade the wiser your luggage investment.*

THE BELBER TRUNK & BAG CO.

The Largest Manufacturers of Wardrobe Trunks, Trunks, Bags, and Suit-Cases in the World
Philadelphia, Pa.

Sales Offices:
New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, Pittsburgh, Minneapolis, San Francisco

Factories:
New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, Woodbury, N. J., Oshkosh, Wis.

CURRENT EVENTS

PEACE PRELIMINARIES

October 22 -- Ten reservations to the Peace Treaty are adopted by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. They provide among other things that the United States shall assume no obligation to preserve the territorial integrity of other countries without the action of Congress, and further, that this country reserves to itself exclusively the right to decide what questions are within its domestic jurisdiction.

October 23 -- Four additional reservations to the Peace Treaty are adopted by the Foreign Relations Committee, making the total so far adopted fourteen.

The Commission on Constitution and Diplomacy of the Brazilian Chamber of Deputies makes a report approving the Peace Treaty.

The Supreme Council of the Peace Conference sends a note to Bucharest stating that the Council is ready to consider a modification of the clauses of the St. Germain treaty with Austria, guaranteeing protection to racial and religious minorities, as soon as the Roumanian Government is ready to sign the Treaty.

October 26 -- President Carl Seitz of the Austrian Republic signs the Treaty of Peace, which completes its acceptance by Austria.

October 27 -- By a vote of 40 to 38 the United States Senate rejects the Johnson amendment to the Peace Treaty which would have given the United States an equal voice with the British Empire in the League Assembly.

A Tokio dispatch says that the Japanese Privy Council, which advises the Emperor on important matters of state, approves the Peace Treaty.

CENTRAL POWERS.

October 23 -- A Berlin dispatch says that Bela Kun, former dictator in Hungary during the Communist regime, escapes from the internment camp at Vienna and goes to Italy, where he is reported to be promoting a revolutionary movement.

October 26 -- According to advices fro Berlin, the German Foreign Affair Committee of the National Assembly concurs in the government's decisio not to participate in the blockad against Russia, as requested by th Entente nations.

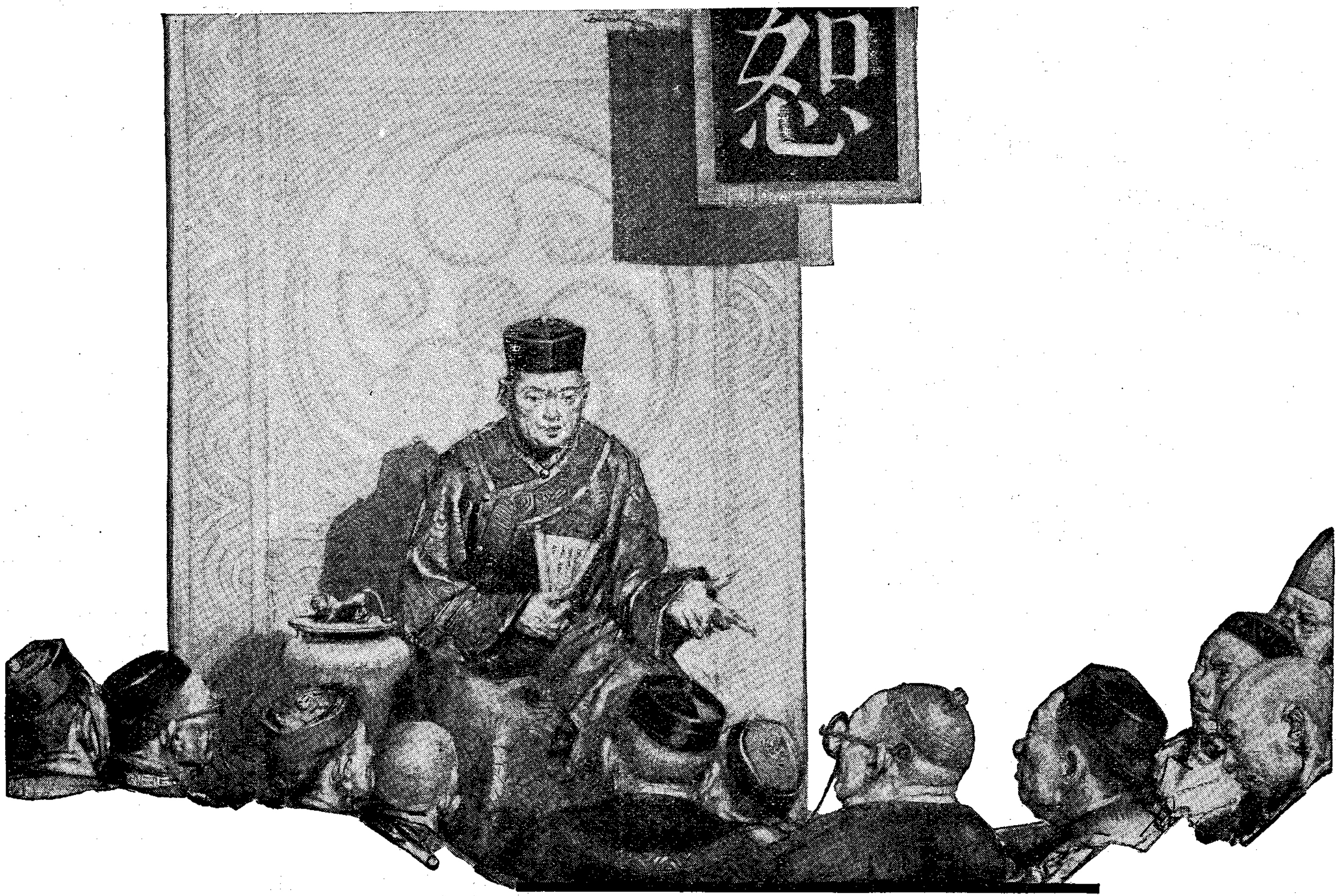
AFFAIRS IN RUSSIA.

October 22 -- A dispatch from Helsingfors reports the capture of Krasna Gorka, on the Gulf of Finland nearl opposite Kronstadt, by the Northwestern Army. The battle for Petrograd still continues some s miles south of the city.

According to advices received in Londo the Bolshevists have been repulse at Kamyshin, on the Volga, with loss of 3,000 prisoners and many machine guns.

It is reported from Copenhagen tha French warships bombard Kronstad

October 24 -- A report from Copenhag says that Leon Trotzky, Bolshevik Minister of War, is preparing to d fend Petrograd against General Yudenitch. Every available man, i



THE POWER OF WORDS

CONFUCIUS, philosopher, teacher, statesman, gave the world the first known version of the Golden Rule. His medium of expression was not art, architecture, science or ceremony, but words.

This principle by which men must live if they would succeed; by which nations must be guided if they would endure; this first law of all humanly controlled development is most clearly and forcefully set forth in words.

Words give strength and direction to deeds. The destinies of nations hung on the action generated by the words: "They shall not pass."

Words have been a mighty factor in the growth of industry. Words create confidence and desire. They are the point of contact between the mass of the people and the product.

The power of words is multiplied through repetition and magnified through distribution. Words open channels of trade; they make the people of a thousand communities hold in respect the same commodity. These great commercial values bound up in words are the rewards of advertising; for advertising has made an art of fitting words to business needs.

The development of advertising is the result of the last fifty years, which time also represents the age of the house of N. W. AYER & SON.

Many trade names, of more value than the great factories back of them, have been born in our house and established through our efforts. We have turned wares into words which have brought distribution wherever these words have been read. Experience is the basis of our operations.

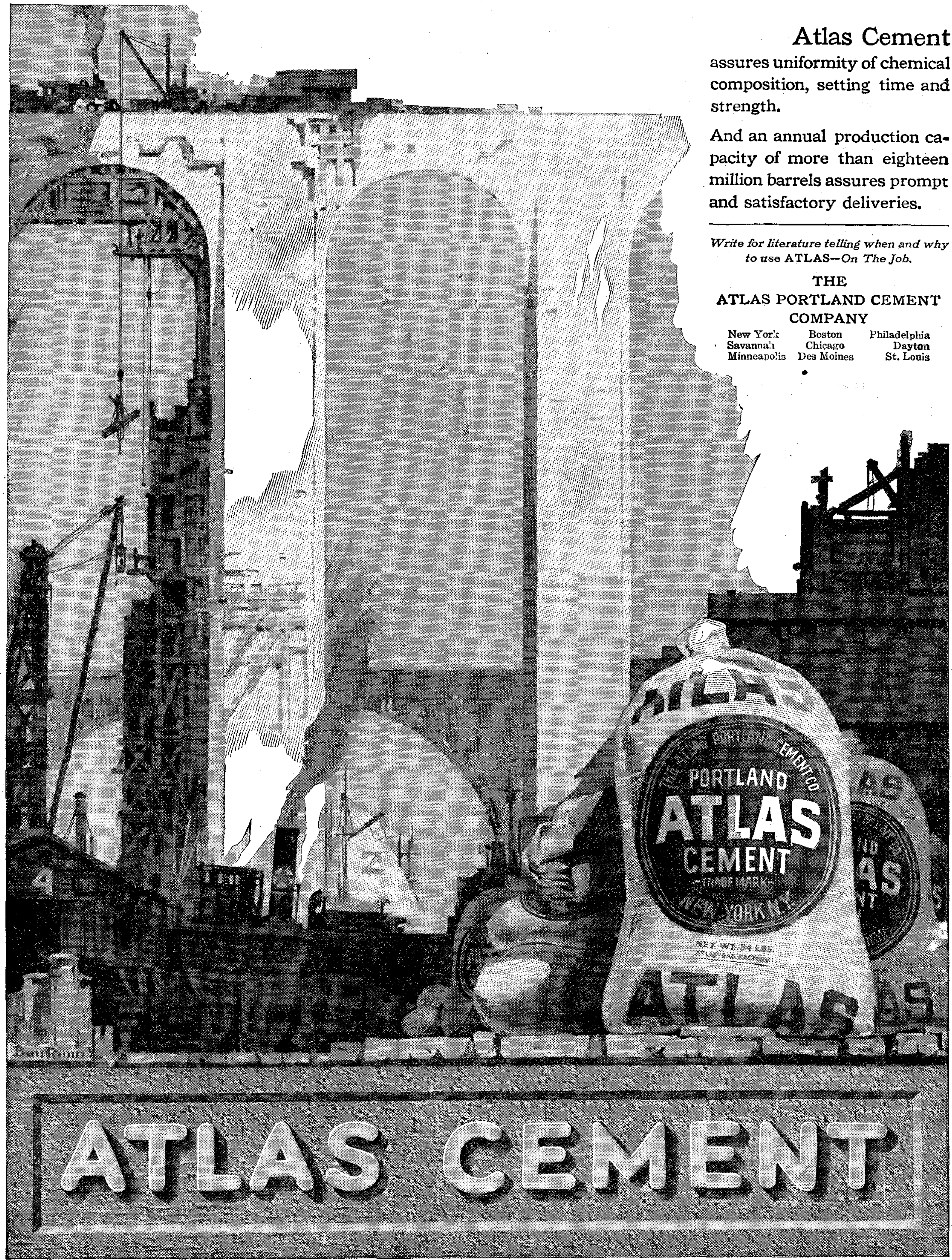
Our half-century of ceaseless service has gained for us the title of "Advertising Headquarters." Our task is to so use the power of words that we "Make advertising pay the advertiser." This experience is available to organizations wishing to either establish or enlarge their fields of operation.

N. W. AYER & SON

ADVERTISING HEADQUARTERS

NEW YORK BOSTON PHILADELPHIA CLEVELAND CHICAGO

DEPENDABILITY


ATLAS
THE ATLAS PORTLAND CEMENT CO
PORTLAND
ATLAS
CEMENT
-TRADE MARK-
NEW YORK N.Y.
NET WT. 94 LBS.
ATLAS BAG FACTORY
ATLAS
ATLAS CEMENT

Atlas Cement assures uniformity of chemical composition, setting time and strength.

And an annual production capacity of more than eighteen million barrels assures prompt and satisfactory deliveries.

Write for literature telling when and why to use ATLAS—On The Job.

THE
ATLAS PORTLAND CEMENT
COMPANY

New York Boston Philadelphia
Savannah Chicago Dayton
Minneapolis Des Moines St. Louis

cluding veterans 70 years old, is said to have been mobilized by the Bolsheviki.

OTHER FOREIGN EVENTS.

October 23 -- By a vote of 185 to 113 the British Government's alien bill is defeated in the House of Commons.

It is officially announced in London that Arthur J. Balfour has resigned as Foreign Secretary and that Lord Curzon has been appointed to succeed him.

October 26 -- A Paris report says that there has been a coalition of political parties in France for the purpose of opposing the extremists of the Socialist party and other radicals at the November elections.

October 27 -- The friends of William O. Jenkins, American consular agent at Puebla, Mexico, who was abducted October 19, have secured his release by the payment of the $150,000 ransom demanded by the Mexican kidnappers who held him.

It is announced in the House of Commons that a reorganization of the British War Cabinet has been effected, by which the body has been converted into a Peace Cabinet.

The British Chancellor of the Exchequer presents to the House of Commons revised estimates showing that the British national deficit is approximately two and one half billion dollars.

October 28 -- According to dispatches from Paris, the recent elections to the new Communal Council for Fiume resulted in an overwhelming victory for the party that desires Fiume annexed to Italy.

DOMESTIC

October 22 -- The labor group of the Industrial Conference, in session at Washington, bolts the convention when it has been made clear that the capitalist group will not approve collective bargaining.

The Senate passes the bill extending war time restrictions on passports for one year so as to exclude radicals and other undesirable aliens from the country.

The strike of express teamsters which has tied up express service in New York City for ten days ends. The men vote to return to work following a threat of Director General Hines to fill their places with troops.

October 23 -- The National Industrial Conference at Washington is disbanded at the direction of the President. The group representing the public will continue in session to make a report to the President. It is reported that a conference may be called for about December 11, by the American Federation of Labor of representatives of that Federation, the Railroad Brotherhoods, and the farmers, to discuss industrial and political questions.

October 24 -- A special House Committee recommends to the House that a seat in the House of Representatives be denied Victor Berger, Milwaukee Socialist under conviction for violation of the Espionage Law.

Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, lets it be known that a conference of 112 international unions connected with that Federation will be held in

“Packer’s” pine-tree pedigree!

MEDICAL authorities have long recognized the helpful properties of pine-tar in the care of the hair and skin.

Forty-seven years ago the makers of Packer’s Tar Soap found a way to blend pure pine-tar with other necessary ingredients, such as glycerine and certain pure vegetable oils.

The result was Packer’s Tar Soap—the shampoo soap used today by people who cultivate the “habit” of healthy hair.

“Packer’s” begins its reconstructive work on the hair and scalp even with the first shampoo.

The wholesome, piney lather, well rubbed in, is exactly what your scalp needs to keep it pliant, active, healthy.

The systematic use of this well-known shampoo soap almost invariably promotes a healthier condition of the scalp and an observably improved appearance of the hair.

Our Manual, “The Hair and Scalp—Modern Care and Treatment,” contains 36 pages of practical information. Sent free on request. For sample half-cake send 10 cents.

Packer’s Liquid Tar Soap, delicately perfumed, cleanses delightfully and refreshes the scalp—keeping the hair soft and attractive. Liberal sample bottle 10 cents.

THE PACKER MFG. COMPANY
Dept. 84-K, 116-120 West 32nd St., New York City

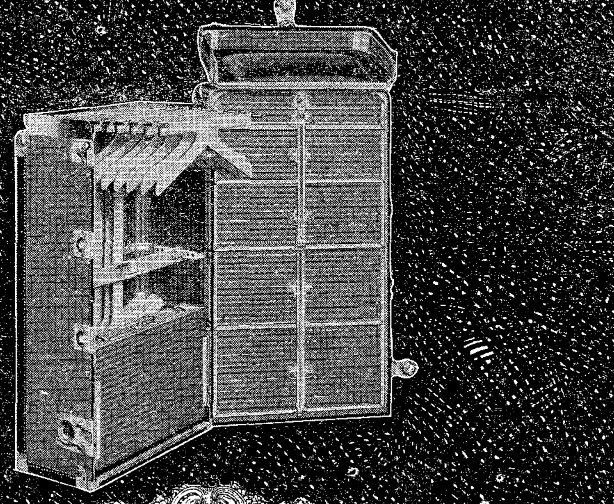
Packer’s Tar Soap
“PURE AS THE PINES”

PACKER PRODUCTS ARE SOLD BY DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE

DOUBLE A
AA
BROWN
A A
BROWN
S.M. BIXBY AND COMPANY
NEW YORK U.S.A.

BIXBY'S
A LIQUID 25¢
DOUBLE A
A A
DAUBER WITH EACH BOTTLE
BROWN
Shoe Polish for Dark Tan and Brown Shoes
The "especially requested" wax brown shoe polish made for Army Officers' Shoes
Now on sale at leading stores
Quick-clean—No paste required
EASIEST TO USE
S.M. BIXBY & CO. INC.
NEW YORK

HARTMANN
TRADE-MARK



CRAFTSMAN-LIKE care is what makes the Hartmann Wardrobe Trunk the recognized leader among trunks. Write today for the Hartmann Trunk catalog and the name and address of the nearest Hartmann dealer.

Be sure the Hartmann Red X is on the trunk you buy

HARTMANN TRUNK COMPANY, Racine, Wis.

Washington in the near future to discuss labor problems.

The conference at Washington on the coal situation is broken off with the refusal of the bituminous coal miners to accept President Wilson's suggestion that they negotiate their differences with the operators and submit to arbitration such differences as cannot be settled otherwise.

The Southern Department of the United States Army puts into effect an embargo on the sale and shipment of ammunition on the Mexican border.

In anticipation of strict enforcement of war time prohibition, New York brewers discontinue the sale of 2.75 beer in hotels and cafes.

October 26 -- President Wilson's cabinet decides to call a new conference to continue the effort to establish industrial peace. It will consist of 15 prominent Americans without division into groups.

President Wilson and his cabinet in a direct appeal to the membership of the United Mine Workers demand that the order for a walkout on November 1, be withdrawn, and issue a warning that unless this request is complied with the Government will proceed to enforce its will in the matter.

Five hundred National Guard troops are called by Governor Cox of Ohio to quell serious riots in the steel district about Canton.

October 27 -- The striking longshoremen who have tied up the business of the port of New York for the last three weeks begin their threatened "war to a finish" with a riot in South Brooklyn in which it is estimated that more than 2,000 pier workers participated. Two strikers were shot and scores of others injured.

John L. Lewis, acting President of the United Mine Workers of America, issues a call to the 25 district presidents of coal producing states, to meet to consider President Wilson's demand that the coal strike be called off.

President Wilson vetoes the Prohibition Enforcement Bill and within three hours after its return to Congress it is passed once more in the House by a vote of 176 to 55.

Governor Cox of Ohio removes C. E. Poorman as Mayor of Canton for alleged inefficiency in dealing with the steel strike situation in that city.

October 28 -- By a vote of 65 to 20, eight more than the necessary two-thirds majority, the Senate passes the prohibition enforcement bill over the President's veto, and it is now law. It prohibits the sale of any beverage containing more than one-half of one per cent. of alcohol.

Representatives of the organized working women of twelve countries open the first international working women's congress in history in Washington, D. C. The main purpose of the meeting is to formulate the program of legislation which the women of organized labor want recommended by the international labor conference soon to be held under the provisions of the Peace Treaty.

Fourteen thousand boilermakers join the general strike of shipyard workers who have been out nearly a month in New York, and are demanding shorter hours and more wages.

How this Remington—*with its head for figures* —cuts business costs

It is saving money today in 400 different lines of business. Is yours among them?

IT SAVES one San Francisco corporation $61,000 a year. It saves the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad several thousand a year on pay roll vouchers *alone*.

How?

1. In the course of its daily work, any business—no matter how large or how small—*adds*, either mentally or by machine. It *foots* invoices. It *adds* bank deposits. It *adds* sales totals.

   Now note this:

   The REMINGTON ADDING AND SUBTRACTING TYPEWRITER (Wahl Mechanism) writes and adds in one operation. Furthermore, it will *add without writing* or *write without adding*. And it always adds in the new, cold-steel, error-proof way. The economical way.

2. Any business *subtracts* and usually does it mentally. Slowly. Expensively. And often inaccurately. The REMINGTON ADDING AND SUBTRACTING TYPEWRITER *subtracts*. Subtracts quickly. Accurately. Cheaply.

3. Any business *tabulates* business forms and business records. The REMINGTON ADDING AND SUBTRACTING TYPEWRITER *tabulates* in the 1919 time-saving way. Energy-saving way.

Perhaps you say: "Surely there isn't anything else this machine can do?" But there is. This Remington writes *letters;* clean, clear-cut Remington-written letters.

* * *

ON July 1st, 1919, a leading commercial agency reported: "We list 1,916,890 separate American enterprises." The great majority of these houses are paying the cost of the REMINGTON ADDING AND SUBTRACTING TYPEWRITER (Wahl Mechanism) whether they own it or not. They are paying it because old methods are every year costing them more than the machine. And the Remington Salesman stands ready to demonstrate this—to your profit.

We suggest that you phone or write the Remington Salesman. You can reach him at the Remington branch offices in 177 American cities.

"To Save Business Time"
REMINGTON

REMINGTON TYPEWRITER COMPANY, *Incorporated*
374 Broadway, New York Branches Everywhere
Remington Typewriter Co. Ltd., 144 Bay Street, Toronto, Canada

We always have openings for competent, high-grade stenographers.

REMINGTON TYPEWRITERS

Made To Endure Through the Years

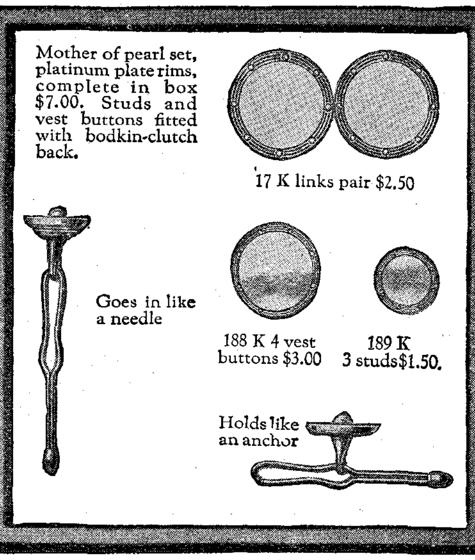
Krementz Evening Jewelry gives long years of satisfaction. It is made so well from such fine materials that long service is a matter of course. And its fitness is a matter of tradition, for if any piece of jewelry is Krementz-made, it must be correct.

Krementz 14 KT. ROLLED GOLD PLATE

Correct Evening Jewelry

is wrought with unerring nicety. It carries the best in design. It is the product of thought, experience and infinite pains. Krementz Evening Jewelry and other creations in a variety of correct designs are to be had at good dealers everywhere.

Krementz & Co. Newark, N.J.



Mother of pearl set, platinum plate rims, complete in box $7.00. Studs and vest buttons fitted with bodkin-clutch back.

17 K links pair $2.50

Goes in like a needle

188 K 4 vest buttons $3.00

189 K 3 studs $1.50.

Holds like an anchor

THE SPICE OF LIFE

ONE BEYOND HIM---"What a wonderful linguist that man is! Is there any tongu he hasn't mastered?"

"Yes; his wife's."

---Baltimore "American."

HE STARTED SOMETHING---"Jack told me I was queen of his heart."

"Well?"

"I asked him where the crown jewels were."

--- Boston "Transcript."

HOW IT'S DONE---The Publisher---" How are you going to introduce accurate local color in your new story of life in Thibet? You've never been there."

The Eminent Author-"Neither has any of my public."

---"Judge

WHY?---Small Brother---"Mr. Jaggs, are you a baseball player?"

Caller---"No, Willie."

Small Brother---"Then why did Sis tell Ma you were such a good catch?"

---Baltimore "American."

KENTUCKY QUIP---" We want some lady to christen this ship."

"What are the qualifications, Governor?"

"Almost any lady will do who has a bottle of champagne."

---Louisville "Courier-Journal."

EASTER IN KOREA---In Korea if a man meets his wife in the street he ignores her presence and passes on as if she were a stranger.-(Exchange)

Other men have tried this from time to time with poor success.

---Louisville "Courier-Journal."

SHE KNEW THE SYMPTOMS---"Madam," announced the new maid," your husband is lying unconscious in the reception hall, with a large box beside him and crushing a paper in his hand."

"Ah," cried her mistress in ecstasy "my new hat has come!"

---Houston "Post."

EASY---"I see you have been retained in that murder case as an insanity expert. How are you going to determine the degree of irresponsibility of your client?"

"By the size of the fee I get out of him."

---Brooklyn "Citizen."

CHEERIO!---"Things will be even worse next year," says Mr. J. H. Thomas, M.P. This intimation has caused much relief among those who feared that next year wasn't going to be allowed to come at all.

----London "Punch."

LEAVING IT TO HIM---"I'm afraid your husband is beyond help," said the doctor to the wife. "I can give no hope."

"Here, you," came a voice from the bed, "I haven't snuffed out yet."

"Keep quiet, dearie," answered the wife. "Leave it to the doctor; he knows best."

---Jersey City "Journal."

A LIVE WIRE.--- I don't think I'll buy the house, but I've enjoyed the ride out here. You run a good car."

"Yes, I'm agent for this make. Can I book your order?"

---Kansas City "Journal."

HER CLEVER IDEA.---Mrs. A.--"Does your husband ever forget to mail the letters you give him?"

Mrs. B.---"No, I always see to it that he puts them in his cigar case."

--- Boston "Transcript."

HIS PLEA.---Mrs. Jones--"The cook refuses to get up earlier than 7:30 o'clock."

Mr. Jones---"Ask her if she won't do it for a couple of days until I can arrange my business."

Philadelphia"Inquirer."

MEAN MAN.---Friend--"Is her father the kind of man who would pursue you if you eloped?"

Jack Poore---"No, he's the kind of man who'd move so that you couldn't find him when you came back."

---Boston "Transcript."

OR A PITCHFORK.---"How do you like that cigar I gave you, old man? For two hundred bands off that brand they give you a gramophone."

"You don't say! If I smoked two hundred of those cigars I wouldn't want a gramophone; I'd want a harp."

----London "Tit-Bits."

IT USUALLY WORKS.--- When Theodore Roosevelt was police commissioner of New York he asked an applicant for a position on the force: "If you were ordered to disperse a mob what would you do?" "Pass around the hat,sir" was the reply.

-----San Francisco "Argonaut."

WAR ECONOMY.---"Are you going to pay any attention to these epithets that are being hurled at you?"

"Yes, indeed," answered Senator Sorghum. "I'm having them all carefully copied and filed away. I may need them when it comes my turn to call names."

----Washington"Star."

OLD BUT LIVELY.---Supporting our contention that this Bolshevism is "Old Stuff" we quote Volumnia in Shakespeare's "Coriolanus," act four, scene one, line thirteen, to-wit:

"Now the red pestilence strike all trades in Rome,
And occupations perish!"

----Little Rock, Ark, "Democrat."

MENTIONING THE UNMENTIONABLE.--- A millionaire jam manufacturer, having retired from business and married an earl's daughter, was ashamed of the trade whereby he had piled up his fortune.

One day he wrote to a neighbor an impudent letter complaining of the way in which the other's servants were trespassing on his grounds.

The neighbor wrote back:-

"Dear Sir, -- I am very sorry to hear that my servants have been poaching on your preserves.

"P.S. -- Excuse my mentioning your preserves."

-----London "Tit-Bits."

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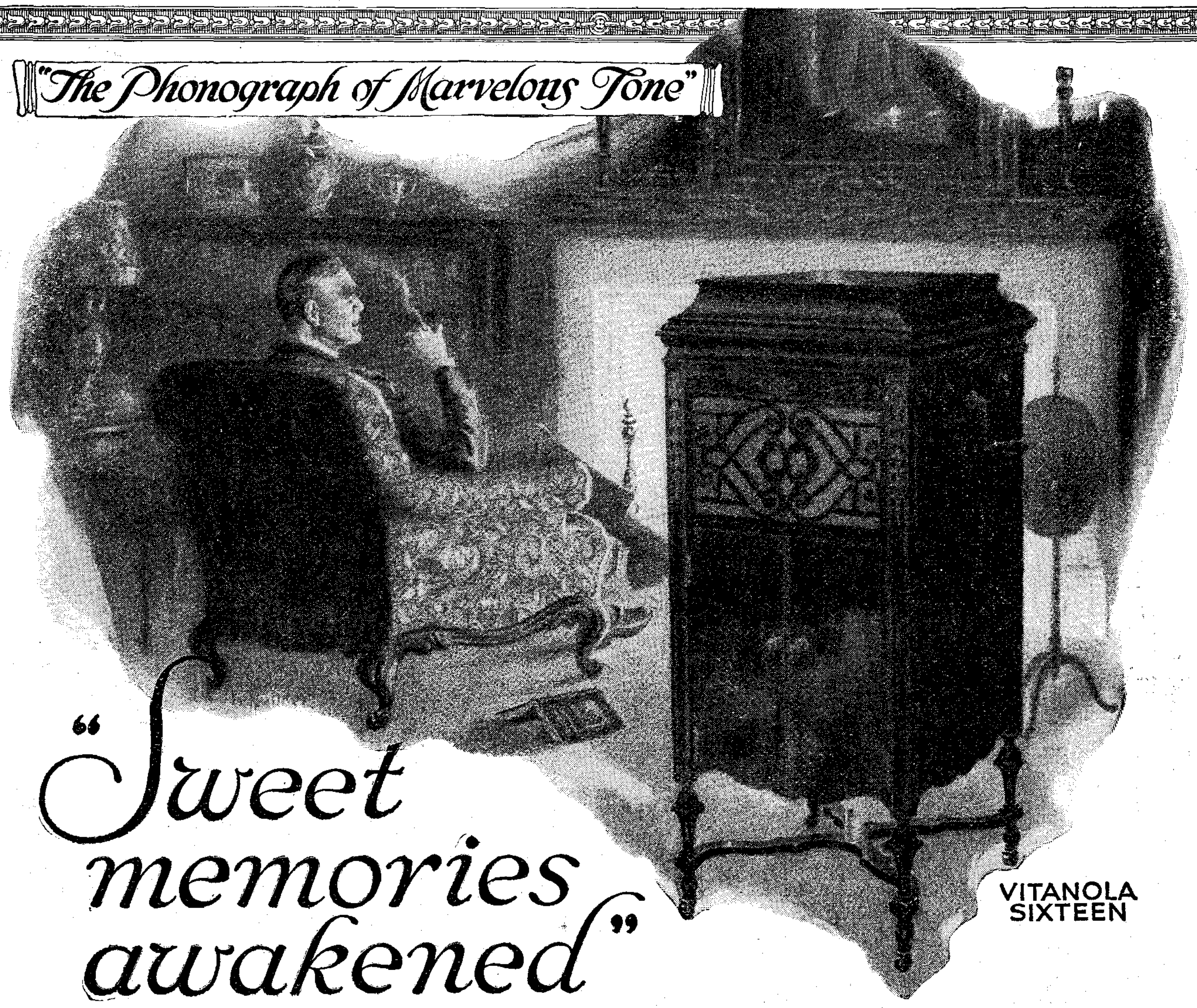

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